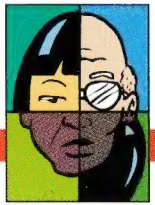
How many people are there in the world?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 About 5 billion

2 About 10 billion

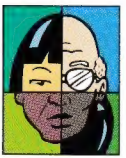
3 About 15 billion

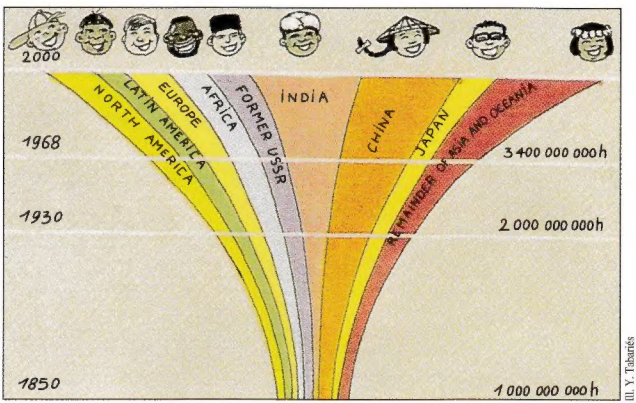
©1995 Nintendo

Population

About 5 billion people live in the world today. And the population is growing at a rate of about 200,000 more people every day. That's enough people to fill a medium-sized town!

1 There are about 5 billion people in the world.





Ill. Y. Tabarès

The most densely populated countries of the world are China, India, countries that were once part of the Soviet Union, and the United States, in that order.

Asia Has the Most

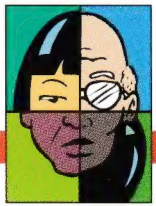
Asia is the most densely populated continent–it accounts for almost 60 percent of the world population. China alone has a population of over 1.1 billion people, or 21 percent of the world's total! And India is not far behind, with a population of over 900 million. Europe, with a population of just over 500 million, accounts for less than 10 percent of the world's population. According to statistics, one in every three people in the world is Chinese or Indian.

Why So Many?

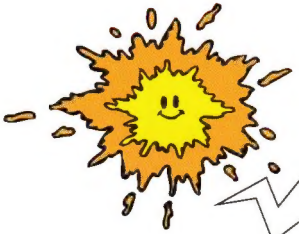
Advancements in hygiene and medicine have lowered the mortality rate, particularly in children. Life expectancy has increased and the birth rate continues to increase year after year.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 03-14

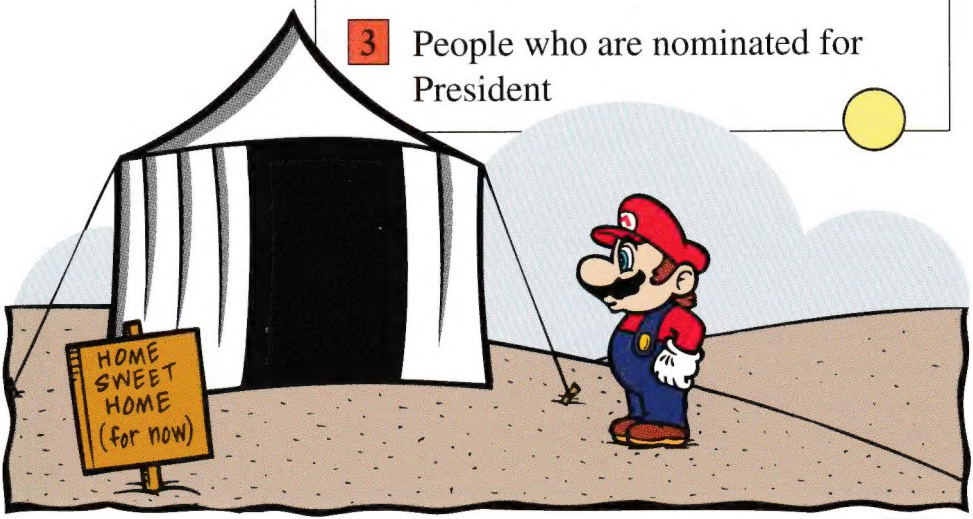
What are nomads?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD



1. People who are always friendly
2. Members of a tribe or community that moves from one place to another
3. People who are nominated for President



©1995 Nintendo

Nomads

Nomads are people on the move. They don't have permanent addresses, but they have rich traditions handed down through the years.

2 **Nomads are members of a tribe or community that moves from place to place.**

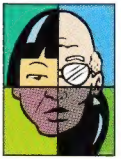


Photo © Ville / Explorer

Nomadic gypsies in Europe have always been fine musicians. They entertain tourists by playing the traditional music of their people.

Many nomads raise camels, sheep, cattle, or horses. The herds must be moved often to find new grazing land. It makes sense for the owners to move right along with them!

Where Are Nomads

Tuareg nomads in Niger raise camels, cattle, and goats. They trade for dates and flour as they move the herds between dry-and rainy-season pastures.

Peul nomads travel West Africa's deserts. Their rural traditions date back to the 5th century B.C.

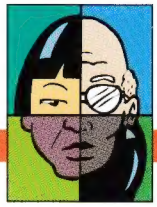
Bedouins in Jordan still graze sheep and goats where their ancestors did during the time of Moses!

As Somali nomads lead herds across the desert in search of water, they take along portable wood-frame huts to sleep in.

Nomads in Mongolia live in round tents similar to those used in medieval times. Today's tents are collapsible, but they're still made from layers of felt covered with canvas or hide. And they still provide protection from extreme heat and cold.

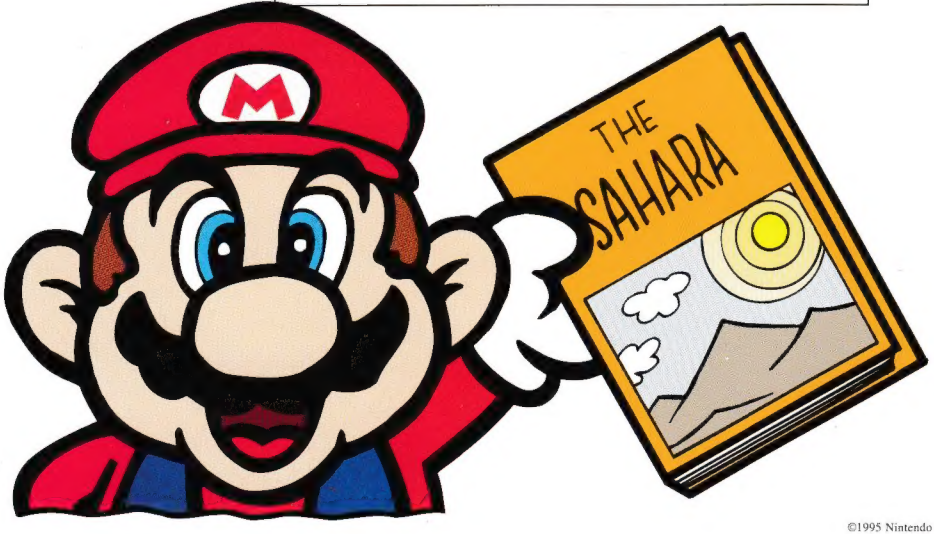
MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D2 491 04-12

Who are the Tuaregs?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A football team
2. A Grammy-winning rap group
3. Desert nomads of Africa



©1995 Nintendo

Tuaregs

Tuaregs are one of the major ethnic groups in Niger, the largest country in West Africa. Most Tuaregs raise herds of camels, sheep, and goats.

3 The Tuaregs are desert nomads of Africa.

Photo © Guiter / Explorer

These long scarves, wrapped around the head as a turban and draped over the face as a veil, protect desert nomads from sun, wind, and sand.

Many Tuaregs are the descendants of people who came to Africa from Greece in the 5th century B.C. Today, they still live the nomadic life in the Sahara, continually moving their herds of animals in search of grassland and water.

Blue Veils

Tuareg men, known as the "warriors of the blue veil" or "the blue men of the desert," cover their faces with veils. The scarves protect their faces from the wind and sand, and according to tradition, keep any evil spirits from entering their bodies through their mouths. The veil also is a symbol of respect. With a stranger or an elder, a young Tuareg wraps the veil to leave only a slit for his eyes. If offered tea, he slips the glass under the veil without letting his mouth show. With people his own age, however, he can wear the veil loose and show his face freely.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 08-19

What is the Japanese traditional costume?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. The sari
2. The kinoki
3. The kimono

©1995 Nintendo

Kimono

The kimono, a kind of robe tied with a sash, or obi, was once the universal garment for men and women in Japan. Today it is worn mainly on festival days.

3 The traditional Japanese costume is the kimono.

Photo © Tovy / Explorer

With their kimonos, girls wear traditional sandals. They often carry parasols that complement their costumes.

The kimono has practically disappeared as everyday wear and been replaced by high fashion, from Japanese as well as European and American designers. Most Japanese wear traditional kimonos only for festivals, holidays, weddings, and other special occasions.

The Obi

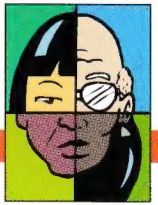
A kimono is crossed in front and tightened at the waist with an obi. Boys are allowed to wear obis for the first time at age 5. Girls get theirs between the ages of 3-7. Before they have obis to wear, the children look like large butterflies!

Many Materials

Kimonos come in cotton or silk, plain colors or with beautiful designs. Many are richly embroidered. One reason the kimono is no longer the daily fashion might be the cost: today, a traditional silk kimono could cost $2,000 or more.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 10-15

What is an Aleut?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

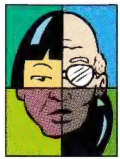
1. A desert nomad of Africa
2. A descendant of ancient Eskimos
3. An army officer

©1995 Nintendo

Aleuts

Aleuts once lived only on the Aleutian Islands, off the coast of Alaska. They are descendants of Eskimos who settled the islands thousands of years ago.

2 An Aleut is a descendant of ancient Eskimos.



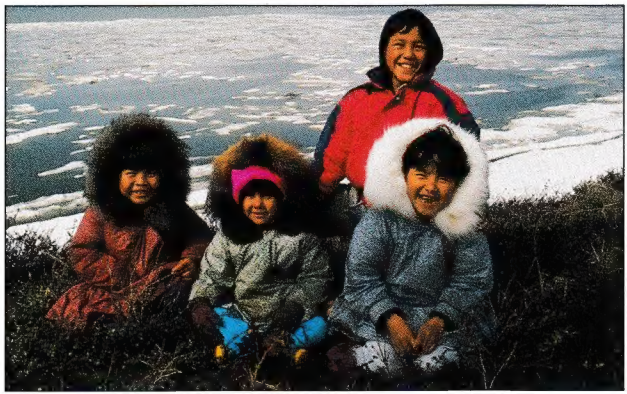


Photo © Lawrence Migdale / Tony Stone Worldwide

Aleuts and other Eskimos in Alaska are American citizens.

The Aleutian Islands, part of the state of Alaska, extend 1,100 miles (1,800 km) west from the tip of the mainland. All Aleuts once lived there, but now they also live among their cousins, the Eskimos, on Alaska's mainland.

Then and Now

Early Aleuts lived off the sea. From kayaks, they harpooned seals and whales; with spears they caught fish. It was common for several families to live together in homes sunk 3-4 feet (91-122 cm) underground. In 1741, Russian hunters discovered the islands and enslaved or killed many Aleuts. The U.S. bought Alaska and the islands in 1867, and during World War II moved most Aleuts to the mainland. In 1971, Congress passed a bill returning control of the Aleutian Islands to the Aleuts. Today about 12,000 Aleuts live in Alaska—many still hunt and fish for their food.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 13-18

What is the population of Japan?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. About 50 million
2. About 100 million
3. About 125 million

©1995 Nintendo

Japan Population

The islands of Japan cover 145,856 square miles (377,738 sq km), an area slightly smaller than the state of California. Yet Japan's population is about four times greater than California's.

3 The population of Japan is about 125 million people.

Photo © J.P. Nacivet / Explorer

On Tokyo's sidewalks, there's a virtual river of pedestrian traffic making some areas wall-to-wall people!

The fact that Japan has about 125 million people may not seem unusual. What makes it unusual is that only one-fourth of its land is inhabitable!

Crowds of People

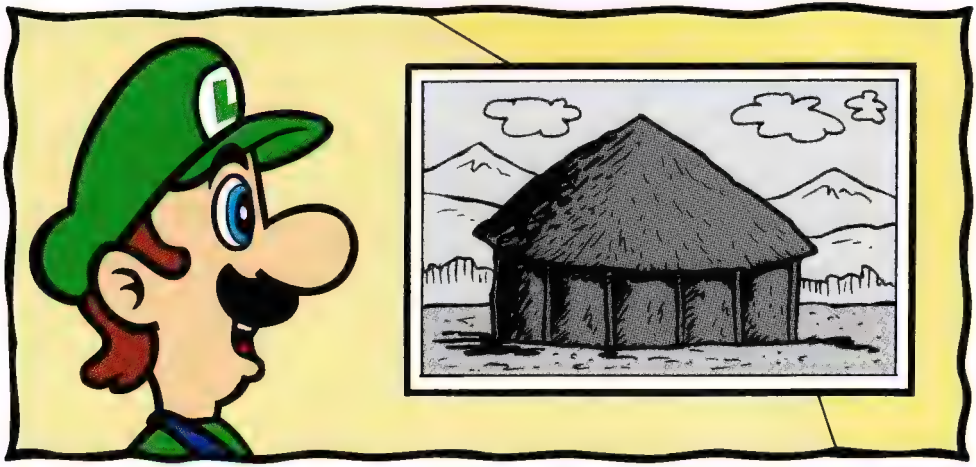
Mountains cover about 80 percent of Japan's 3,500 volcanic islands—there are still more than 190 active volcanoes there. Most Japanese live in non-mountainous areas, like the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, and Yokohama. For example, Tokyo, on the island of Honshu, is home to more than 10 percent of the country's population. Not an inch of land has been wasted. The lower levels of buildings contain shops and restaurants and top levels may be equipped with tennis courts or mini-golf courses. In between are offices and apartments where over eight million people live and work.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 13 19

Where do the Papuans live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. In Australia
2. In South America
3. In New Guinea



©1995 Nintendo

Papuans

Dark-skinned Papuans are native to the Pacific island of New Guinea, second largest island in the world. Isolated for generations, the Papuans still follow ancient customs. Some natives still live as they did in the stone age.

3 The Papuans live in New Guinea.

Photo © Sylvan / Explorer

Papuan families still live off the land in their island paradise.

The Papuan people live off the land. They clear forests to build plantations, where they grow coffee beans and bananas. Inland, Papuans also raise pigs and hunt. Along the coastline, Papuans fish for a living.

Traditional Wars

At one time, each Papuan village was closed to its neighbors. Anyone who crossed the border of a neighboring village provoked a war between the two villages. For the Papuans, these ritual wars were a way to measure their courage and enhance their reputations. The victorious village took control of its opponent's pigs or gained some of its land. Today, such wars are forbidden and Papuans from many villages join together for festivals and the exchange of gifts such as pictures, masks, or jewelry.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 14-04

What is a tartan?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A Scottish plaid cloth
2. A Scottish bagpipe
3. A pair of Scottish shoes

©1995 Nintendo

Tartans

In Scotland, clans wove their own plaid cloth with particular patterns and colors. The woolen tartan was used to make clothes for the members of that clan.

1 A tartan is a Scottish plaid cloth.

Photo © J. Brun / Explorer

Traditional tartans are still worn in Scotland today, usually for ceremonial occasions.

In ancient times, when travel was difficult and often dangerous, small communities of people often banded together under one local leader. In Scotland, these communities or tribes were known as clans. Although they weren't necessarily blood relatives, all members of the clan took the same surname, such as MacDonald or Douglas. To distinguish themselves from other clans, each clan would design a distinctive plaid fabric called a tartan. Some clans had more than one design, choosing bright colors for formal occasions and duller colors for hunting and everyday wear.

The Scottish Kilt

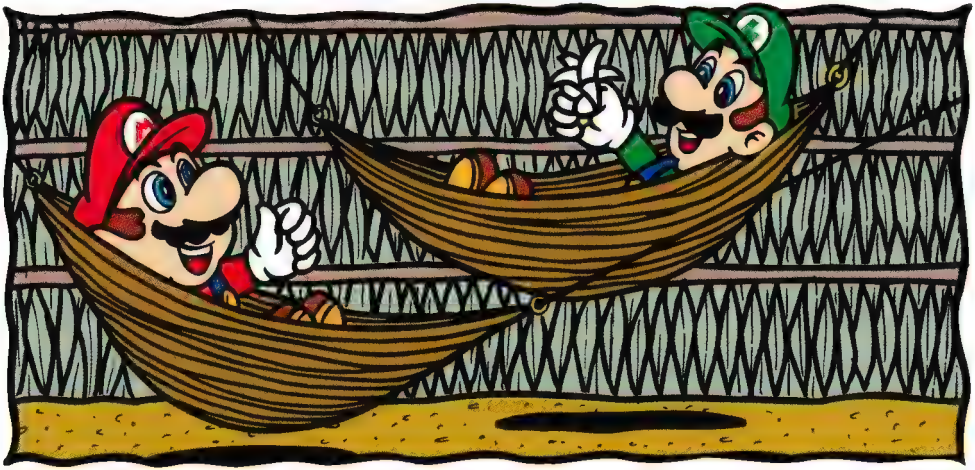
A kilt is a knee-length pleated skirt worn by men and women in Scotland. When the British took control of Scotland in the mid-1700s, they banned the use of tartans and the wearing of kilts. But the ban was lifted in the 19th century, and today Scottish people (and even the Queen of England) proudly wear their tartan kilts.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 14-06

Who are the Yanomamo?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Indians of Australia
2. Indians of the Amazon
3. Eskimos



©1995 Nintendo

Yanomamo

The Yanomamo or Yanomama live in scattered villages in South America's Amazon rain forest. They are the last tribe in the area to open their culture to the prying eyes of tourists.

2 The Yanomamo are Indians of the Amazon.

Photo © Napoleon A. Chagnon

Boys practice making a hammock in a Yanomamo village.

The Yanomamo live a collective life. In a village, there is only one large circular house in which all the families live together.

Hunting and Harvesting

With bows and arrows, Yanomamo hunters kill armadillos, peccaries, and anteaters that come out at night. The meat is cooked on smoldering fires. The women of the village gather or dig up other edibles—wild fruit, roots, termites, and caterpillars. They also tend small farms, where they cultivate cassavas, yams, and bananas.

Beliefs and Traditions

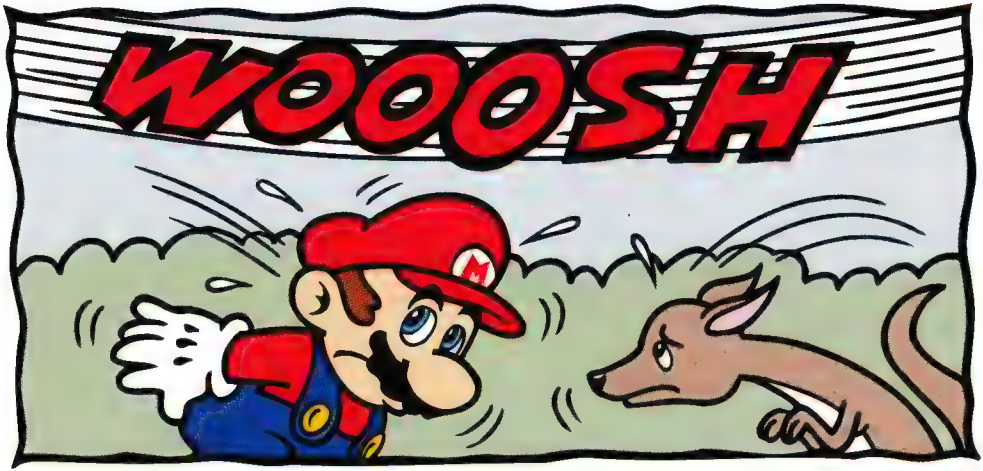
The Yanomamo believe in the work of spirits—good ones that bring good fortune and evil ones that bring only problems. The village shaman, a sort of medicine man, prays to the spirits to cure an illness or to supply hunters with a good catch.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 14-07

Which traditional weapon do Australian Aborigines use to hunt?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A bolo
2. A lariat
3. A boomerang



©1995 Nintendo

Aborigines

For thousands of years, the Aborigines were the only people living in Australia. They developed the boomerang, a primitive weapon used for hunting and other tasks.

3 Australian Aborigines use boomerangs when they hunt.

Photo © A. Périer / Explorer

Boomerangs are also used to dig troughs in which to cook meat. Two boomerangs hit together provide rhythm for songs and chants.

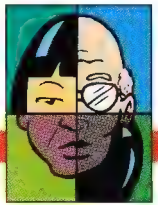
Aborigines make up about 1.5 percent of Australia's population of over 17 million. Some live in cities and towns, but many Aborigines still live the traditional lives of their ancestors.

Nomadic Life

Aborigines live in family-based communities along the shores and in the mountains, deserts, and forests of Australia. These nomads don't plant crops or raise livestock, they hunt, fish, and gather fruits and berries. When Aborigines hunt, they still use traditional boomerangs — angled throwing clubs that are perfectly bent and balanced so they follow a curved path, spinning end-to-end. For hunting, they use nonreturning boomerangs which hit their targets with more force than a rock. Returning boomerangs, those that come back to the thrower, are not used for hunting but for sport.

© MCMXCV Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 15-15

Who are the Inuits?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Indians of Lapland
2. Eskimos of Canada, Alaska, and Greenland
3. Natives of North and South Korea

©1995 Nintendo

Inuits

Eskimo is an American Indian word meaning "eaters of raw meat." But the Eskimos of Canada, Alaska, and Greenland call themselves Inuits, meaning "people" in their language.

2 Inuits are Eskimos of Canada, Alaska, and Greenland.

© Bacon W.-Rese / Explorer

Hunting is still a major part of an Inuit's life. Tents have replaced most igloos and snowmobiles have replaced most traditional dogsleds.

The Inuits originated in Asia, but had lived in Greenland, Canada, and Alaska for thousands of years before Europeans arrived in these lands. So Inuits are accustomed to cold weather, with snow and strong winds, and to the long polar night.

Hardy Hunters

On this frozen land, Inuits survived by hunting walrus and seal, either by kayak or dogsled. Inuits used every part of an animal they killed. They ate the meat, and used the animal's bones, teeth, tusks, tendons, skin, and fur to make harpoons, needles, combs, and clothing.

Icy Igloos

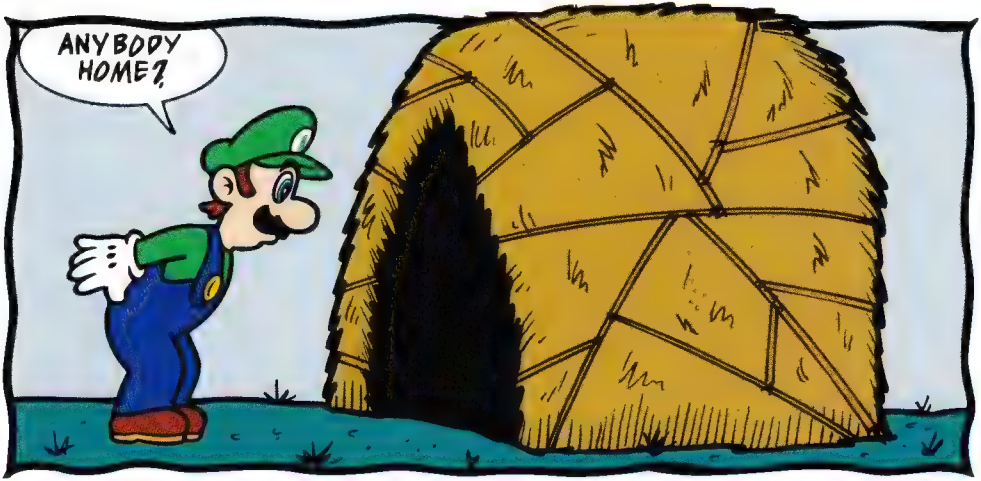
Today, most Inuits live in houses, not in traditional Eskimo igloos constructed from blocks of snow. However some Inuits still set up the snow-block dwellings as temporary lodgings while on hunting expeditions.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 17-01
Printed in USA

Where do the Masai live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. In India and Pakistan
2. In South Africa and Kenya
3. In Kenya and Tanzania



©1995 Nintendo

Masai

The Masai inhabit the grassland areas of the Serengeti and Masai Steppes of Africa. Nomads who raise livestock, the Masai believe they are the rightful guardians of the world's cattle.

3 The Masai are natives of Kenya and Tanzania.

© Arthus-Bertrand / Explorer

The Masai roam the plains tending to their animals. Their traditional clothing is a single piece of material that wraps around the body.

Some Masai roam the Masai Mara National Reserve, 155 miles (249 km) west of Nairobi, Kenya's capital. One part of the reserve is for wild animals; on the other the Masai may graze their cattle with the wild animals.

Masai Life

Life for the tall, slender Masai centers around their livestock. They raise zebu, a type of African cattle which provide milk, fat, meat, and blood that the Masai drink. The Masai judge a man's wealth by the number of animals he owns. Once, young men acquired more cattle by raiding their neighbors' herds.

Reaching Manhood

Traditionally, a young male Masai took part in coming-of-age ceremonies, during which his head was shaved and he had to kill a lion to prove his manhood. Today, it's illegal to hunt and kill lions and the ceremony has been abolished.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 17-02
Printed in USA

Why do people call America the "melting pot" of the world?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 Because of the extreme heat in the southern and western states

2 Because people from so many different cultures live together in America

©1995 Nintendo

U.S. Population

America has one of the world's most varied populations. The U.S. is called a "melting pot" because people of many cultures have come together to create the constantly changing American culture.

2 America is called the melting pot because people from so many different cultures live together in this country.

© S. Ney / Explorer

In America, children from many different cultures attend the same school.

For many years, America's doors were open to people of all ethnic groups and races who wanted to come here to live. New people from far away places continue to arrive every day. Every group of immigrants brings its native culture with it, each enriching the society as a whole. A people's culture is a way of living that has been passed from generation to generation including language, religion, customs, skills, and arts.

Shared and Unique

Americans share a language, many social customs, holidays, and a system of government. But in other ways our various cultures have remained separate and distinct. Many people keep their ancestors' uniqueness alive by speaking their native language, practicing traditions, and preparing the foods enjoyed in their homelands. Ethnic festivals help to celebrate that this is a land of many richly different cultures.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 19-12

How many different languages are spoken in Africa?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Only one, Swahili
2. About 250
3. More than 800

©1995 Nintendo

African Languages

The population of Africa includes hundreds of distinct ethnic groups, each with its own language. Once it was difficult for different groups to talk to each other, but today many Africans speak more than one language.

3 More than 800 different languages are spoken in Africa.

© J. Nicolas / Sipa Press

To talk to their neighbors, most Africans must learn several languages.

This is especially true in big cities like Nairobi, Kenya, and Lagos, Nigeria, where people from many areas come to live and work. Such cities tend to adopt one common language. In Nairobi, the primary language is Swahili, a traditional East African language. In Lagos, most people speak Yoruba, a West African language. In Cairo, Egypt, the main language is Arabic. Other widely spoken languages include Bantu, Hausa, Amharic, and Lingala.

European Influences

In addition to African languages, many Africans speak English, particularly in business situations. People in former French colonies may still speak French, and in South Africa, the native languages are English and the Dutch-based Afrikaans.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 20-19
Printed in USA

What is meant by the "Third World"?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. The world's wealthiest nations
2. The world's most underdeveloped nations
3. The world's northernmost countries

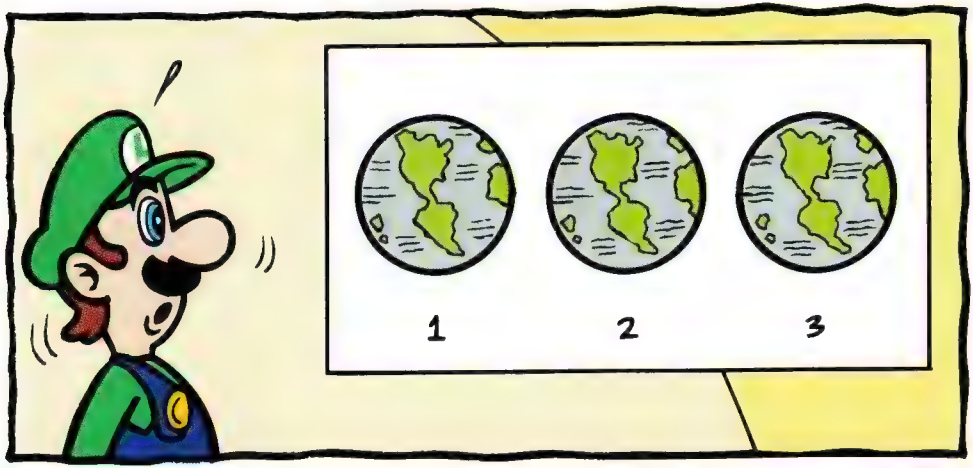


Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Third World

The Third World includes about three-fourths of the world's population who live in very poor nations where illiteracy, famine, unemployment, and infant death are high, and where there's little medical care.

2 **The world's most underdeveloped countries are referred to as the "Third World."**

© Frilet / Sipa Press

Famine takes many lives in the Third World. Americans contribute food and money each year to help starving people in other lands.

Originally, Third World meant countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America that didn't side with Western nations like the U.S. (First World), or Communist nations like Russia (Second World). Now it refers to 120 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, that are underdeveloped, or backward, as compared to commercial countries.

Helping the Third World

Third World nations have no money to help themselves. The United Nations (UN), an international organization, sends food, doctors and nurses, medicine, teachers, farm equipment, and other people and materials to Third World nations. The supplies come from other nations or individuals who donate money, products, and time to UN organizations to help the less fortunate.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 23-06

Who are the Cajuns?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. People originally from Kenya, Africa
2. People originally from Calais, France
3. People originally from Acadia, Nova Scotia

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Cajuns

Cajuns living in southern Louisiana and Texas today are descendants of French-Canadian settlers who once lived in Acadia, Nova Scotia. The word Cajuns comes from "Acadians," as the settlers were first called.

3 The Cajuns are a people who once lived in Acadia, Nova Scotia.

© Danny Lezo / Lafayette Convention and Visitors Commission

Unique, spicy Cajun cooking has become so popular, restaurants in other states offer Cajun dishes on their menus.

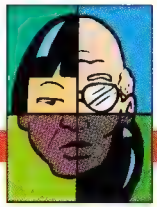
During the French and Indian War of the 1750s, the British and French fought for control of eastern North America. Because Canada belonged to the British Empire, British soldiers forced the French Acadians to leave the country.

South to the Bayous

Many Acadians settled in southern Louisiana along isolated swampland and bayous—slow-moving waterways. The people kept to themselves, following a unique culture with many French-Canadian characteristics. Today's Cajuns speak both English and an unusual dialect of ancient French with Spanish, English, German, and Indian expressions. Many Cajuns live by fishing and use the seafood in unique, spicy Cajun dishes, like the thick soup called gumbo and a rice dish called jambalaya.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 23-07

Which is the primary grain eaten in Asia?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Corn
2. Wheat
3. Rice

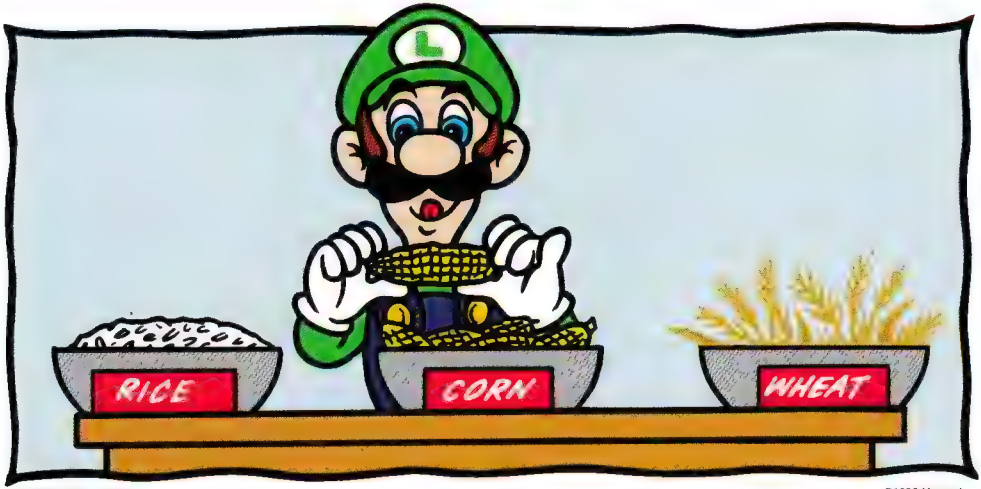


Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Rice

More than half the people in the world eat rice as a main part of every meal. Most of these people live in Asia. The world's two major rice-growing nations are the Asian countries China and India.

3 Rice is the primary grain eaten in Asia.

© P. De Wilde / Hoa Qui

In many places, rice is planted by hand. Bright green rice fields color the landscape in China and other rice-growing nations.

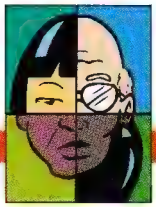
Rice, like other cereal grains such as wheat, corn, and oats, is a member of the grass family. It grows in tall, slender stalks that range from 31 to 72 inches (80-180 cm) high. Rice grows best in hot, humid areas. It requires a tremendous amount of water so farmers usually flood their rice fields to keep the plants partially submerged. These flat lowland fields are called paddies. When rice is grown in mountains and on hillsides the slope of the fields makes flooding impossible, so farmers depend on heavy rainfall for successful crops.

Have You Eaten Your Rice?

Many Asian festivals and customs center on the growing of rice. In the South Pacific island of Bali, people make rice cakes as offerings to the gods. In China, when people meet each other they don't say "How do you do?", they say "Have you eaten your rice today?".

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 25-04
Printed in USA

Who are the Lapps?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. People of Lapland
2. People of South Africa
3. People of Central America

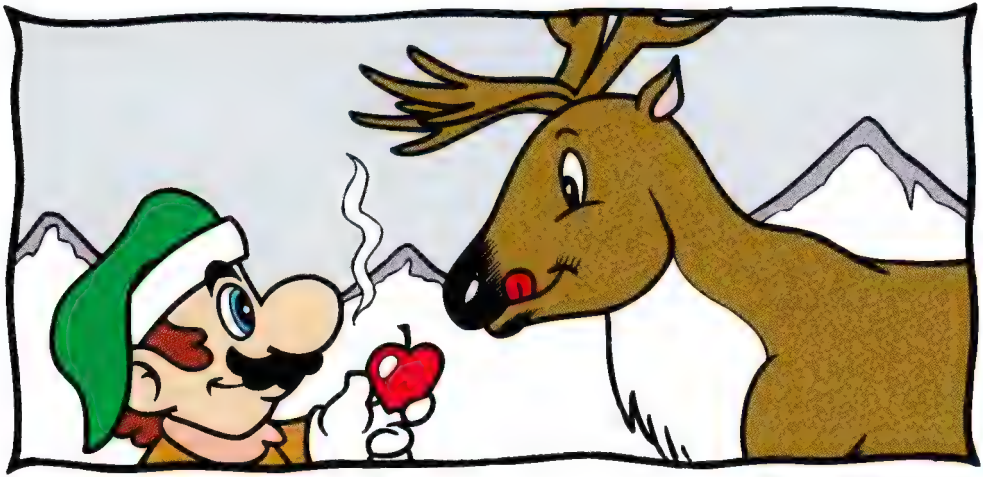


Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Lapps

Lapland isn't a country but a region in northern Europe, above the Arctic Circle. Here in parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia, you'll find the Lapps, who call themselves "Sami."

1 Lapps are people who are from Lapland.

© NTB / Sipa Press

Many Lapps raise livestock in this region where winter temperatures drop to 0° F (-18° C) along the coast and as low as -45° F (-43° C) inland.

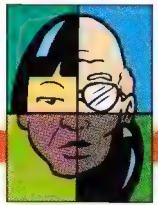
Anthropologists believe that Lapps migrated from northern Asia thousands of years ago. Vikings reported trading with them before 1000 A.D. The average Lapp is about 5 feet (150 cm) tall, has straight dark hair, a wide flat nose, and tawny skin. Traditional clothing is made from wool and reindeer fur and decorated with bright cloth. Lapps speak a language similar to Finnish, but with different dialects.

Lapp Groups

Lapps are grouped by where they live or how they earn a living. For instance, the Sea Lapps fish the sea and the River Lapps fish the rivers. Forest Lapps are lumberjacks, farmers, or raise cattle or sheep in the woods. Mountain Lapps, who follow the reindeer, live in the north in summer, then move their herds south for the winter.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 26-17
Printed in USA

What is a nomad?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 A person who moves from place to place

2 A person with amnesia

3 A person who owns a store

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Nomads

The word nomad is Greek for "one who wanders for pasture." It's a fitting definition for nomadic herders who travel continually, looking for food and water for their animals. But some nomads don't search for pasture, they search for work.

1 **A nomad is a person who moves from place to place.**

© W. Gartung / Hua-Qui

These nomadic camel drivers travel the same desert trade routes their ancestors have traveled for centuries.

Nomads generally travel in groups called tribes or bands. These groups are based both on kinship and on formal agreements of cooperation. They work together and share whatever they have.

Have Talent, Will Travel

Tribes periodically move in and out of particular areas, depending on the activities in which they take part. For example, nomads, or migrants, may move around the U.S. picking corn in the Midwest in summer and fruit in the South or West in winter. The same group returns year after year, as long as there's work to do. Nomadic craft workers and merchants, like the Lohar blacksmiths of India and desert traders of Egypt, travel to serve customers along their routes.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 27 11
Printed in USA

Where do the Zulus live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Africa
2. India
3. South America

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Zulus

The Zulus are members of a large Bantu nation in southeastern Africa. The area was once the royal hunting grounds of king Shaka Zulu.

1 The Zulus live in southeastern Africa.

© G. Boutin / Hoa-Qui

At festivals, the Zulu commemorate their glorious heritage.

Vasco de Gama discovered a portion of the east coast of South Africa on December 25, 1497 and named it Natal, in honor of Christmas. It was in Natal that Shaka (1787-1828) created the Zulu kingdom.

Creating a Kingdom

Shaka united the clans in the area to create an empire. But despite Zulu efforts to fight them off, the Boers—descendants of the Dutch, German, and Huguenot settlers who came to South Africa in 1652—colonized the area. The Boers, also known as Afrikaners, set up an independent republic which eventually became part of the Union of South Africa. The government created Bantustans or reservations for natives, separating them from the rest of the population. The old Zulu kingdom was made a Bantustan and named KwaZulu or Zululand, where today millions of Zulu follow their ancestors' way of life.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 28-15

Who were the Etruscans?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A professional football team
2. An ancient European civilization
3. A theatrical troupe

Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

The Etruscans

Nobody knows exactly when the Etruscan people originated but archaeologists think they may have been around as early as 800 B.C. They lived in what is now Italy, the southern European country shaped like a boot.

2 The Etruscans were an ancient European civilization.

© Scala Art Resource, N.Y.

We have learned much of what we know about Etruscan civilization from their tombs.

Etruscan history is difficult to trace because scholars and historians have not been able to translate ancient Etruscan documents found by archaeologists.

Clues to History

Because nobody has been able to translate their written language, scholars, historians, and archaeologists have learned about the Etruscans by studying their remains. The stories told by the tools, artifacts, and ruins left behind by the Etruscans have allowed scientists to piece together some understanding of their culture.

Etruscan tombs have provided much of the information available about these people. Because they are covered with pictures representing their daily life, the tombs have shown archaeologists what Etruscans ate, wore, and how they lived.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 29-01
Printed in USA

How many people live in China?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. 3 million
2. 10 million
3. 1.13 billion

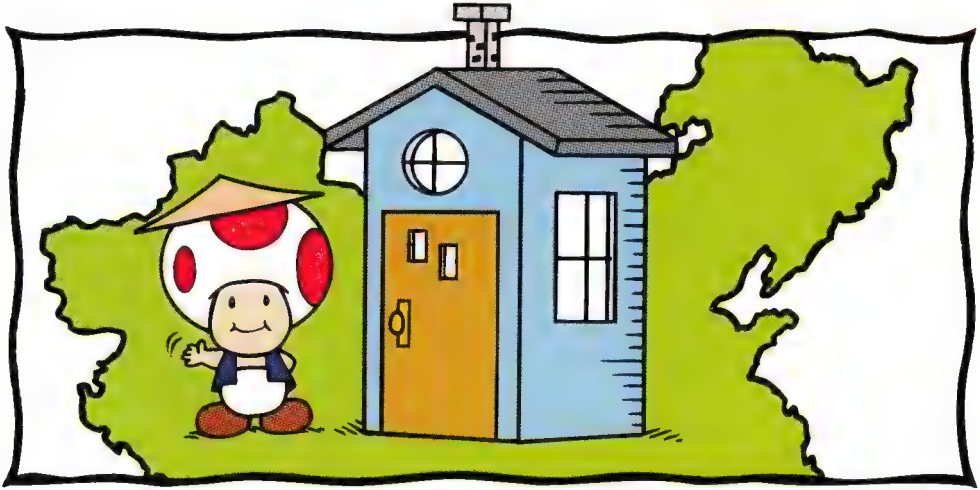


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

China's Population

1.13 billion represents almost one-fourth of the people in the world today.

3 The population of China is approximately 1.13 billion people.

© Jacquet / Spa Press

The Xian region of China is home to one of the 50 ethnic minorities of China.

China has the largest population of any country in the world today. The population of the United States is almost 256 million and the Russian Federation (formerly called the Soviet Union) has a population of almost 149 million. Geographically, China is also one of the biggest countries in the world. The population is not densely packed. There are 307 people per square mile. Almost 74 percent live in rural areas while the other 26 percent live in cities.

Who are the Chinese?

Han Chinese make up 93% of the Chinese population. The remaining seven percent is made up of 50 ethnic minorities including Chuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Hani, and Yao. The main languages spoken in China are Mandarin, Cantonese, Wu, Minbei, Minnan, Xiang, Gan, and Hakka. Officially China does not have any religions because religious practices are discouraged by the government. Many Chinese practice religions such as Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Islam, and Christianity despite government disapproval.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D³ 054 30-19
Printed in USA

How many children are in the average Chinese family?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 One

2 Three

3 Six

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Children

To control the exploding population and its demand on the food supply, Chinese couples were restricted to having no more than one child.

1 The average Chinese family has one child.

© E. Valentin / Hoaqui

Many Chinese children learn to share and get along with others at daycare centers rather than at home with their siblings.

The Only Child

The one-child-only law affects all Han Chinese, who make up 93 percent of the population. The law does not affect the ethnic minorities of China who make up the remaining 17 percent of the population.

Each family who follows the one-child-only law receives an annual bonus. The only child has priority over others when it comes to getting accepted to day-care, school, and then later, obtaining a good job. Some couples prefer to pay a fine than have only one child.

Rationing

A ration is a food allowance for one day. When Mao Tse-tung took over China in 1949 one of his first priorities was to establish a daily ration of rice for each person so that nobody would go hungry.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 30-20

What kind of structures do Yanomamo live in?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Teepees
2. Large circular structures made of poles and thatch
3. Condominiums in Florida

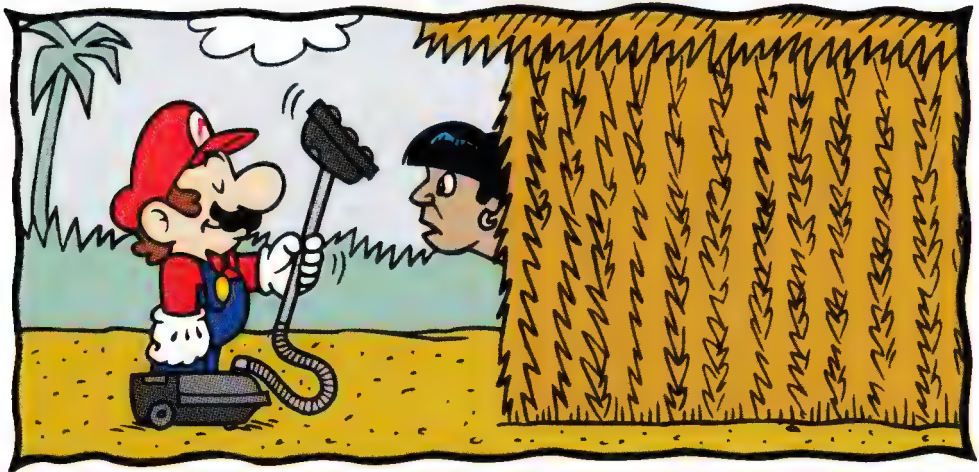


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

The Yanomamo Indians

The Yanomamo, also called Yanoama, Yanomama, and Yanomamö, live in the rain forests and grasslands of Brazil and Venezuela in South America.

2 Yanomamo live in a large circular structures made of poles and thatch.

© B. Gentile / Sipa Press

Besides sharing homes such as this one, the Yanomamo also share daily tasks, responsibilities, and food.

There are approximately 20,000 Yanomamo who live in communities ranging from a few to 300 members. They live in large circular structures with a gathering place in the middle. Within the structure, each family has its own living space.

The Yanomamo are cultivators and hunters. Their main crop is plantains, a plant in the banana family.

Western Influence

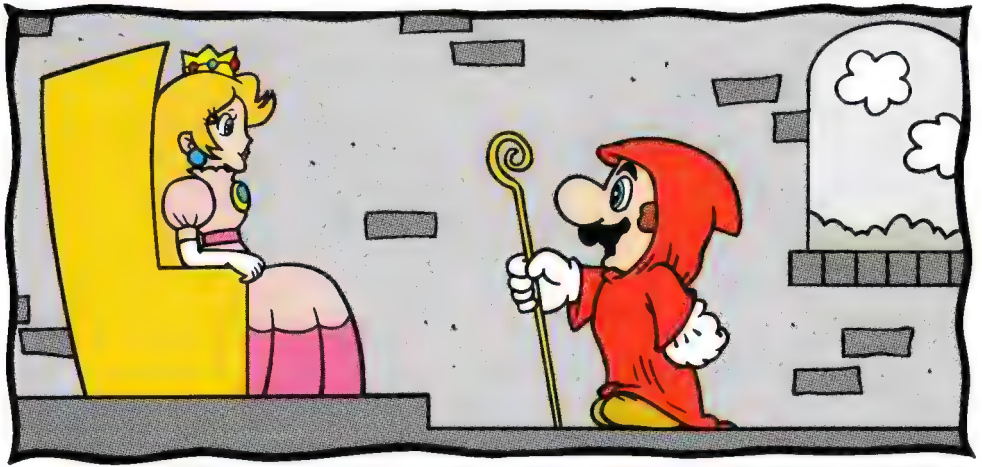
These South American Indians did not have much contact with the outside world until the early 1900s. Besides bringing epidemics to the Indians and upsetting their environment, exposure to the Western culture is said to have caused some major social problems among the Yanomamo themselves. The competition between members of the tribe to obtain Western manufactured goods, for example, has sparked warfare among these previously peaceful people.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 31-10

What is an augur?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. An Etruscan priest
2. A forest troll
3. A garden building



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Etruscan life

Etruscans, people who lived in Europe around 800 years B.C., believed in many gods and demons. Etruscan religion emphasized the horrors of the afterlife divination, the practice of predicting the future.

1 An augur is an Etruscan priest.

© Scala Art Resource, N.Y.

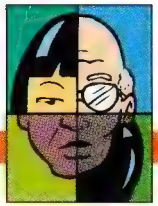
Augurs depicted on an Etruscan tomb in Tarquinia, Italy.

Pictures painted on tomb walls, and artifacts discovered in the tombs themselves, have helped scientists to understand the Etruscan religion. Religion was a vital part of Etruscan life. The Etruscan priest, the augur, is depicted as carrying a long stick, or staff, which is an important part of his costume. In one Etruscan wall painting, the augur is surrounded by pictures of men who look like him but who are dressed as a father, a government official, an athlete, and a wealthy noble man.

The Romans adopted many of the Etruscan religious beliefs, which is one of the reasons archaeologists and anthropologists know what they do about this mysterious culture. Like the Etruscans, Roman priests carried staffs, and many Roman and Etruscan gods were the same.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 31-11
Printed in USA

What was the primary grain grown by the Aztec Indians?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

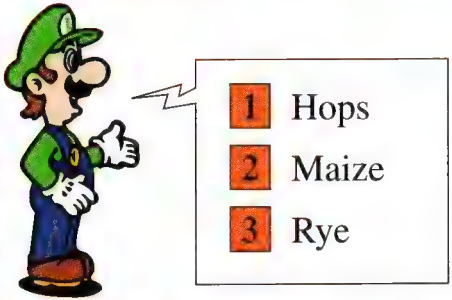


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Maize

Maize was a primitive form of corn. Today corn is the world's third most popular crop, after wheat and rice.

2 Maize was the primary grain grown by the Aztec Indians.

© P. Dumas / Sipa Press

Corn is the only agricultural plant that does not exist in a wild state.

Archaeologists believe that maize was grown agriculturally in Meso-America, now Central America, as far back as 6500 B.C. Because maize was such a staple in the diets of ancient Central American civilizations, these ancient people worshiped many maize gods.

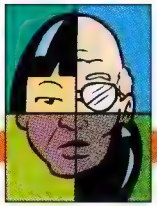
Several early Mexican Indian tribes believed that maize itself was a god who descended to earth to nourish man. The Aztecs had fertility goddesses who gave birth to young gods of maize. The Mayans, another Central American tribe who lived from 600 to 900 A.D., had a young god called Yum Kaax who wore an ear of corn in his headdress.

Maize Worldwide

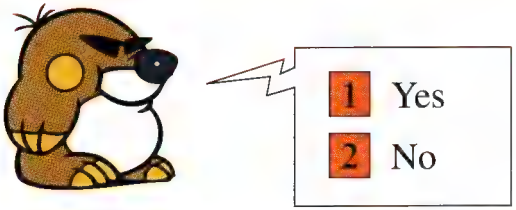
Maize was introduced to Europe by Columbus and other explorers who visited the New World. The cultivation of corn then quickly spread. Reportedly, over 319 million acres (129 million hectares) of corn are planted around the world each year. Most of this is field corn, used for feeding livestock.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 32-14

Is Tibet a member of the United Nations?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD



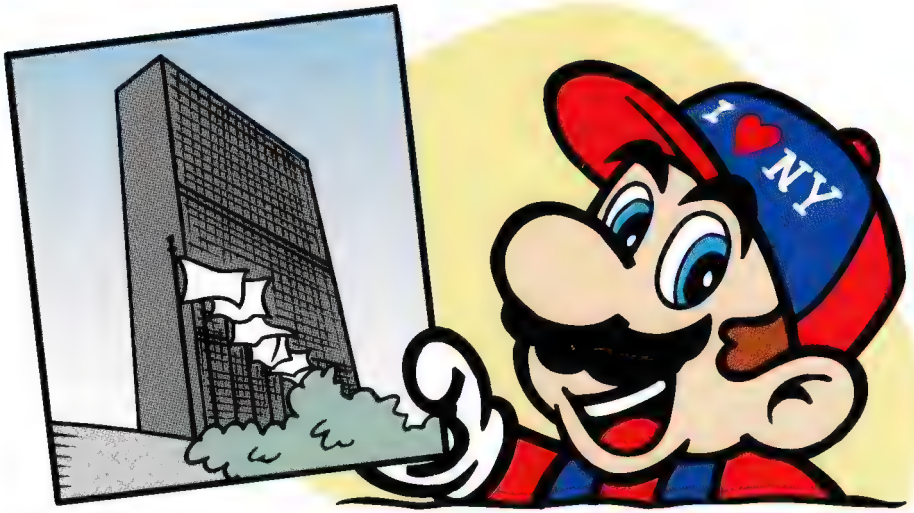


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Tibet

Tibet is not a member of the United Nations because China considers this region still under its rule. Tibet would prefer to think of itself as an independent country.

2 No, Tibet is not a member of the United Nations.

© Len Sirman

The Tibetan people want their land to be an independent nation.

Before 1950, Tibet was a region that sought to isolate itself from the rest of the world. With its sole religion, Tibetan Buddhism, headed by the Dalai Lama, and its single language and culture, Tibetans felt they could live happily without any help or interference from the outside world.

Seeking Independence

Tibet was virtually independent from 1911 to 1949. But China did not want to give up control of Tibet. The Chinese army invaded Tibet in October 1950. A year later, Tibet was declared an independent region, but it was still part of China. Dissatisfied Tibetans revolted in the capital city of Lhasa in 1959, and the Dalai Lama was forced to flee Tibet and seek haven in India. The Tibetans were suppressed and China claimed control. In March of 1989 there were new protests against Chinese. The Chinese still consider Tibet part of China, and Tibetans continue to resist.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 33-16
Printed in USA

When was the United Nations founded?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. 1642
2. 1759
3. 1942

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

The United Nations

The United Nations was established by charter on October 24, 1945. It was the brainchild of American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

3 United Nations was founded in 1942.

© Len Sirman

The United Nations flag flies proudly in front of the United Nations building in Geneva, Switzerland.

The United Nations was created to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, support equal rights, and encourage cooperation in solving international, economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. The term "United Nations" was coined at the end of World War II when there were 26 countries who pledged to join. By 1945, when the U.N. officially began, there were 50 member nations. Today there are 185.

How it works

The United Nations is headquartered in New York City. The six main organs, each charged with different tasks, are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and Secretariat. Most of the agencies the U.N. supervised work to fight hunger and disease and to improve education and economic development.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 33-17

Who are the Jívaros?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. The inventors of the wheel
2. South American Indians
3. The royal family of Ecuador

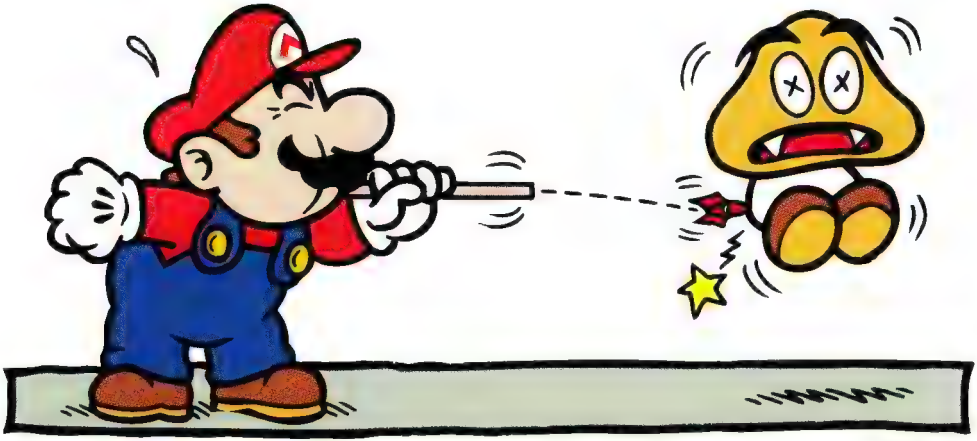


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Jívaros

The Jívaros are a tribe of Amazonian Indians who live in the tropical forests of Ecuador's Andes mountains. At one time Jívaros were fierce warriors.

2 Jívaros are South American Indians.

© Anthro Photo-File

The Jívaros are known for their beautiful, boldly decorated pottery.

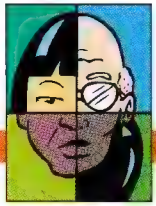
The Jívaros are famous for using blowguns, poison darts, and spears against their enemies. After killing their enemies, the Jívaros would cut off their heads and shrink them down to a "tsantsa," or shrunken head about the size of a fist. Jívaros lived in communities. These groups were often at odds with each other and fought frequently.

Jívaro Life

Each community had a large dwelling in which all the inhabitants of the village lived. Some villages were surrounded by spear-filled ditches for protection from intruders. The Jívaros grew corn, tobacco, and cassava, a root plant used to make tapioca. They also raised llamas and guinea pigs, fished, and hunted. Jívaro men wore wrap-around skirts and sometimes ponchos. Women wore full-length robes or dresses. Today there are only about 10,000 Jívaros left. They live peacefully in Ecuador.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 34-03
Printed in USA

What do Indian women wear?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Kimonos
2. Saris
3. Grass skirts

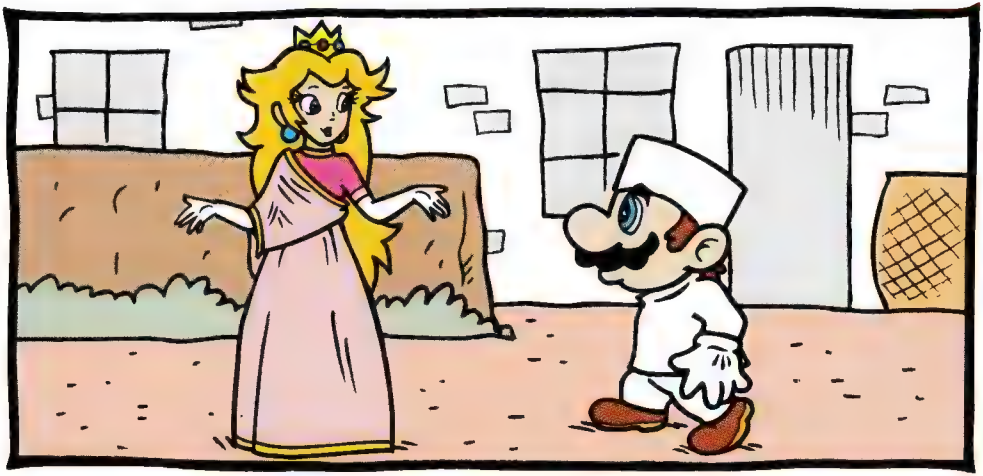


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Saris

Saris are the principal outer garments worn by Indian women. They are usually made of one piece of brightly colored silk, cotton, or synthetic cloth.

2 Women in India wear saris.

© Len Sirman

Even peasants working in the fields wear saris. Some wealthy women wear saris embroidered with gold.

Saris are worn wrapped around the body to make a skirt, with the end slung over one shoulder or pulled over the head like a hood. They are usually worn over a short blouse and a slip. Traditionally, the color of a woman's sari depends on the sect or caste she belongs to, where she is from, and even the day of the week.

Other Indian Clothing

Indian women also wear long, pleated skirts. Both men and women wear outfits that resemble pajamas and consist of closely fitting pants, usually silk, and long, loose shirts.

Ancient Indian paintings show men and women wearing saris wrapped around their hips and pulled through their legs to form a pair of loose, billowing pants. When the Muslims conquered north and central India in the 12th century, they insisted that the entire body be covered. This changed many established traditions of Indian dress.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 34-08

What is a round-up?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A western dance
2. A painting technique
3. The way cowboys herd cattle

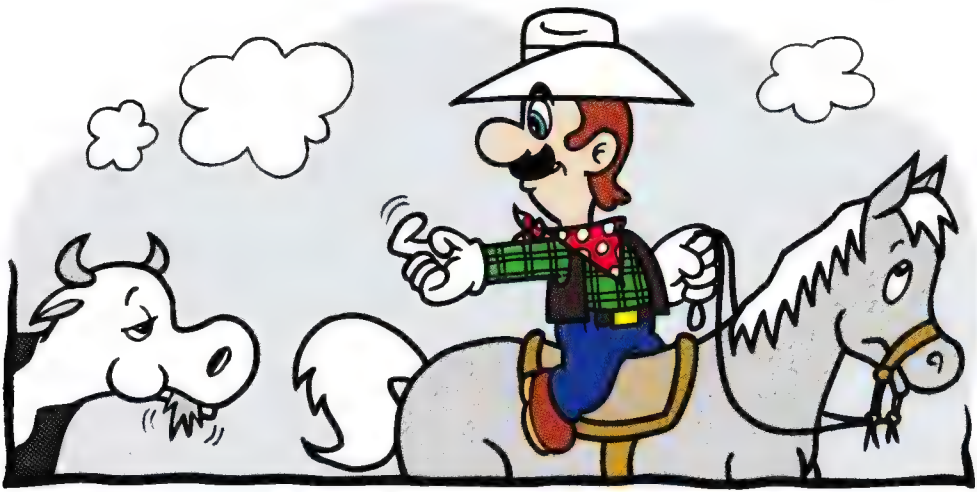


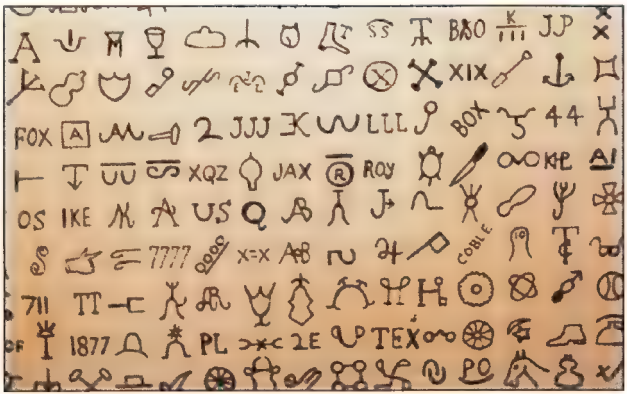
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Round-ups

The range cattle industry began in Texas in the mid-1800s. It then spread to the Southwest and the Great Plains in the northern states.

3 A round-up is the way cowboys herd cattle.



© J. Viesti / Hoa-Qui

Brands could be letters as well as designs identifying ranches.

Cowboys were the ranch employees in charge of herding cattle. Many of the techniques and much of the equipment used by the early cowboys were learned and obtained from the vaqueros—Mexican cowboys who had herded cattle for generations in Mexico. The two main yearly events in a cowboy's life were the long drive and the round-up.

The Round-up

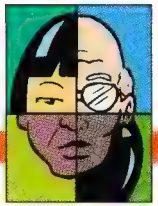
The round-up consisted of herding the cows on the open range to a central location. Here the calves were branded, and the adult males castrated and dehorned prior to being driven to market. The end of round-ups often were celebrated by holding competitions in which cowboys showed off their skills such as roping and bronco riding.

The Long Drive

The long drive consisted of driving herds of cattle long distances to and from cattle towns where they were bought or sold.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 35-15
Printed in USA

What is a lariat?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A yodeling technique
2. A man's fashion accessory
3. A rope used to catch cattle

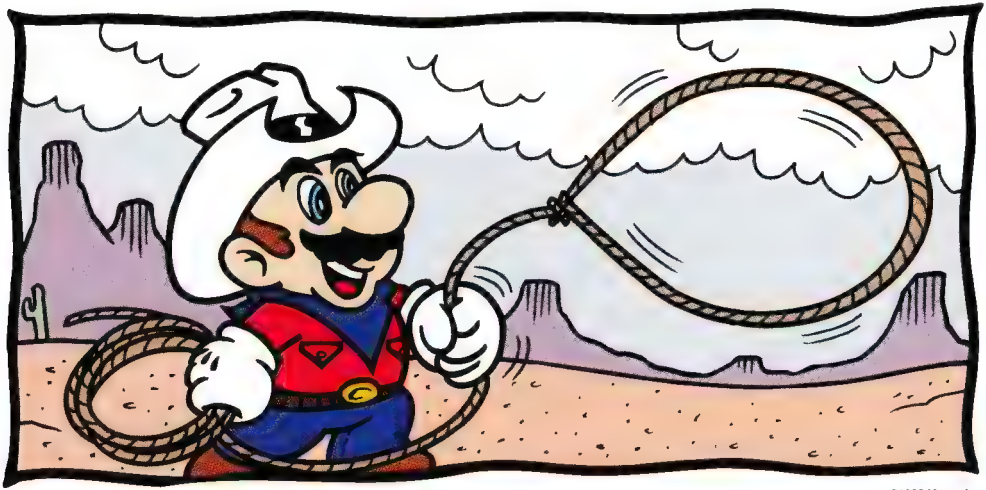


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Lariats

The word lariat comes from the Spanish *la reata* meaning rope. The first lariats were fiber ropes made from the maguey plant or braided rawhide strips.

3 A lariat is a rope used to catch cattle.

© Perrin / Hao-Qui

In calf roping competitions the winner is the one who lassoes the calf and ties it up by its feet with a short rope in the least amount of time.

The act of roping a cow or a horse with a lariat is called lassoing. Lasso is another word for lariat. The lariat has a loop on one end, which the cowboys twirl above their heads in a circular motion. Once the rope has reached the desired momentum and circumference it is dropped around the cow's, or horse's, head. To secure the other end of the rope, it's tied to the cowboy's saddle horn. On the open range, cowboys used lariats as long as 60 feet (18 m). Shorter lariats were used in the corrals, or enclosures for cattle.

Vaqueros

The lariat was introduced to the United States by vaqueros, Mexican cowboys who had been plying their trade since the 1600s. Other tools of the trade adopted from the vaqueros by the American cowboys include the cowhide leg protectors called chaps—short for the Spanish chaparejos—and the cowboy hat, a variation of the Mexican sombrero.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
D3 054 35-16
Printed in USA

Who are the Mennonites?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Gold miners
2. A religious group
3. A rock band

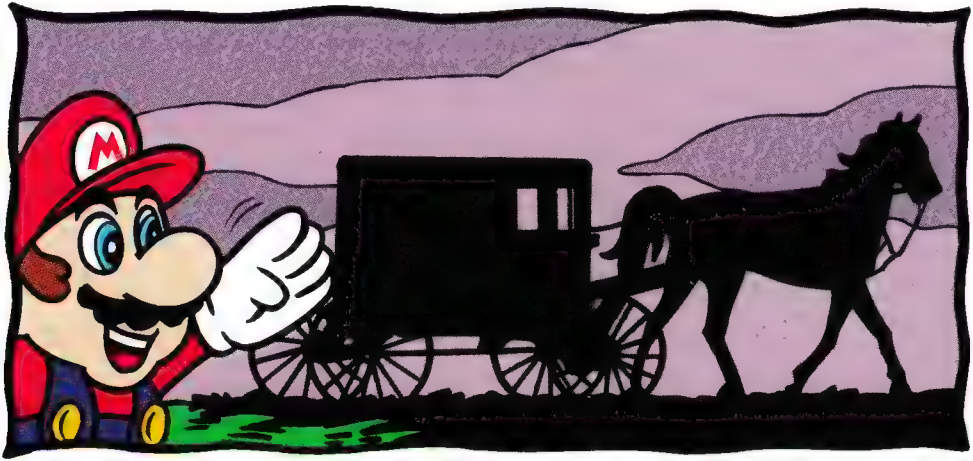


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Mennonites

The Mennonites are a sect of Protestant Christians founded in the mid-1500s in Switzerland.

2 The Mennonites are a religious group.

© MacDonald Photography / Third Coast Stock Source

Mennonites in typical dress view a parade at the Tulip Festival in Holland, Michigan.

The Mennonite religion developed around the time of the Protestant Reformation. Mennonites had many beliefs which seemed radical and subversive at the time. The Mennonites opposed the swearing of oaths, military service, and materialism—the obsession with buying and owning things. They advocated the simple, honest, and caring attitude of many early Christians.

Coming to America

The Mennonites often were persecuted for their beliefs. To escape persecution, they emigrated all over the world: They settled in Pennsylvania in 1683, in Russia in 1788, and in Latin America in the 20th century. Mennonites in these areas split into several smaller groups, including the General Conference Mennonite Church, the Mennonite Brethren Church, and the Amish Church. The Amish still live in much the same way as the first Mennonites: They wear simple clothing, avoid modern farming and manufacturing techniques, and worship at home.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 36-11
Printed in USA

What is the oldest agricultural tool?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Harrow
2. Plow
3. Rake

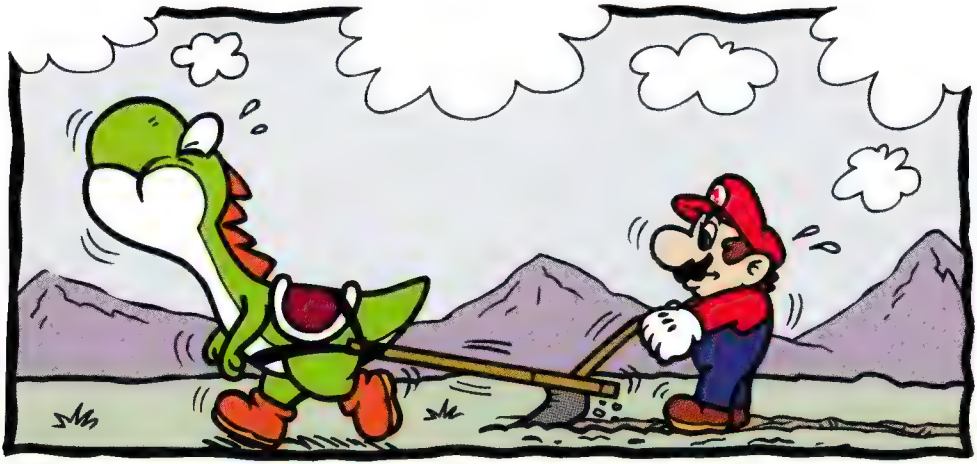


Illustration. Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Plows

Plows have been used since prehistoric times. Before modern plows were invented, farmers used sticks and deer antlers to break and turn over soil.

2 The oldest agricultural tool is the plow.

© Len Surman

Primitive plows are still used today in Third World countries.

The first modern plows were made of a sharp piece of wood with a handle to guide it and a cross beam for tying it to a person or an animal so the plow could be pulled over the ground. Later, metal was used to strengthen the sharp front edge, or share, of the plow. During the Middle Ages, a sharp vertical cutter called a colter was added to the front of the share to break up the ground in front of the plowshare.

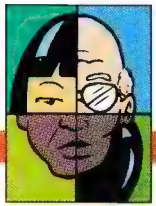
Modern Plows

The next major change occurred in 1830, when American blacksmiths John Lane and John Deere invented the steel plowshare. During the American Civil War (1861-1865), the sulky plow was introduced. It had two wheels and a seat for a rider. In the 1890s steam-powered tractors replaced horses. Gasoline-powered tractors were available by 1900.

Modern tractor-pulled plows include shallow plows, subsoil plows, and disk plows.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 36-12
Printed in USA

What are the Shakers known for?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Building furniture
2. Winemaking
3. Ice sculpting

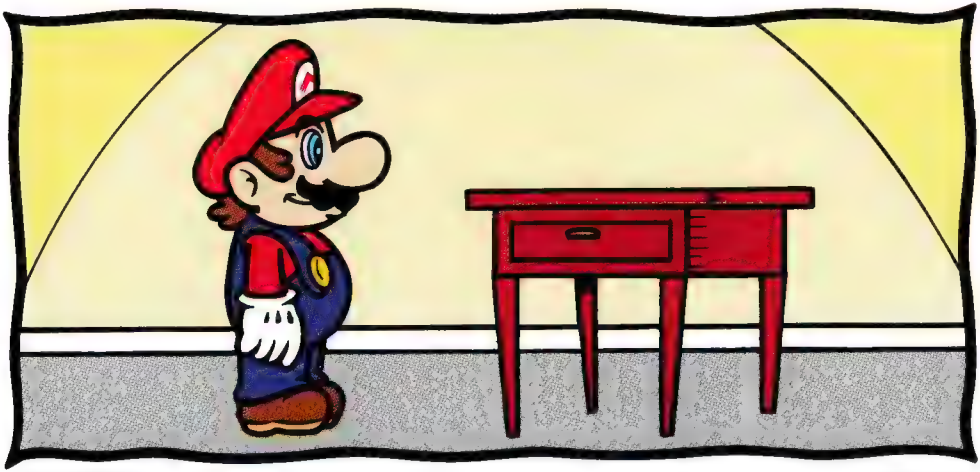


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Shakers

The Shaker religious sect was formed by former Quakers, James and Jane Wardley. Because of the way the members trembled at their meetings, they earned the name Shaking Quakers, or Shakers.

1 Shakers are best known for building furniture.

© Superstock

Fine Shaker craftsmanship abounds in this room from a Shaker community in South Union, Kentucky.

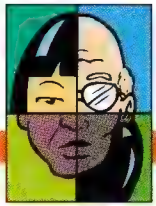
Ann Lee from Manchester, England introduced the sect to the United States in 1774. Mother Ann, as she was called by her followers, set up the first Shaker community in what is now Watervliet, New York. By 1826, there were eighteen new communities with a total of about 6,000 members. The Shakers did not promote marriage and valued work, sharing, peaceful behavior, and equality of the sexes.

Shaker activity dwindled after 1860. After 1964, no new members were accepted, and by the 1980s there were only a few members left.

Shaker craftsmanship is known for its quality and simplicity. Among the more esteemed Shaker creations are ladderback chairs, which can be hung on the wall when not in use.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 36-13
Printed in USA

Who were the mujiks?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Russian peasants
2. Extinct monkeys
3. Slavic musicians

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Mujiks

Mujiks, also called muzhiks, were peasants who lived during the old Russian empire, before Communism. Mujiks were similar to the serfs of the Middle Ages.

1 The mujiks were Russian peasants.

© E.R.L. / Sipa Icono

The mujiks were exploited until 1855 when Alexander II became czar and emancipated the serfs.

Mujiks did not own land. Instead, they worked on farms owned by wealthy lords, planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. In return they were allowed to work a small piece of land for themselves. However, they had to pay taxes to their lords for this privilege. This system was very common in Europe during the Middle Ages (476-1453), but the mujiks still struggled under these constraints in the 19th century.

Emancipation

In 1855, Alexander II became czar, or king, of Russia. He abolished serfdom. Lords kept the best land, but the rest was bought up by the community and divided among the families.

The abolition of serfdom in Russia in 1861 did not improve the life of the mujiks. As the population grew, they had to share ever smaller parcels of land. Although they were free, they remained poor.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 37-05
Printed in USA

Who are the Quechua?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. South American Indians
2. A popular rock group
3. A religious sect

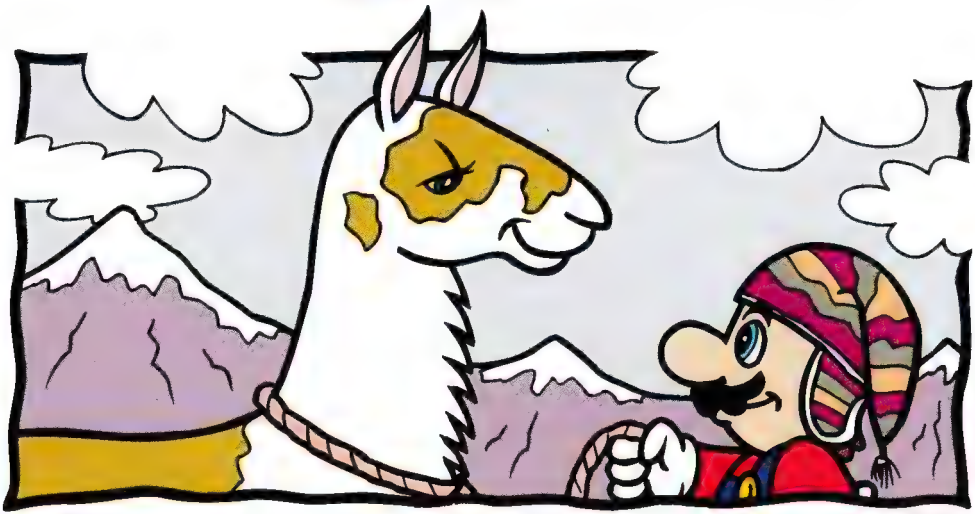


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Quechua

The Quechua are a group of South American Indian tribes who live primarily in the highlands of the Andes mountains in Peru and Bolivia.

1 Quechua are South American Indians.

© M. Tronçy / Hoa-Qui

A young Quechua Indian with a llama. Quechua grow potatoes and maize (corn), and raise llamas, alpacas, sheep and pigs in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia.

Quechua Indians are related to the Aymara Indians. They were an important part of the great Inca Empire, because of their many artistic and scientific achievements.

Even though Peru was colonized by Spanish conquerors in the 16th century, the Quechua have largely retained their ethnic heritage, culture, and language into modern times. Today the Quechua live in isolation high in the Andes mountains. Scientists are fascinated by the Quechua adaptation to such high altitudes, and as a result have made them the subject of biological and medical research.

The Quechua religion today is a combination of Roman Catholicism and local beliefs and legends. Besides being farmers they are also weavers.

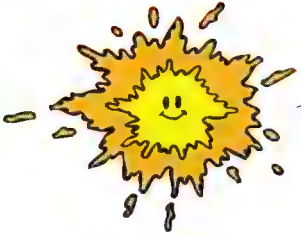
The Quechua Language

Quechua Indians are named after their language, which in 1957, was named an official language of Peru.

MCMXCV © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 37-19

Where do Bedouins live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD



1. Southern Italy
2. Northern Greece
3. The Arabian Peninsula

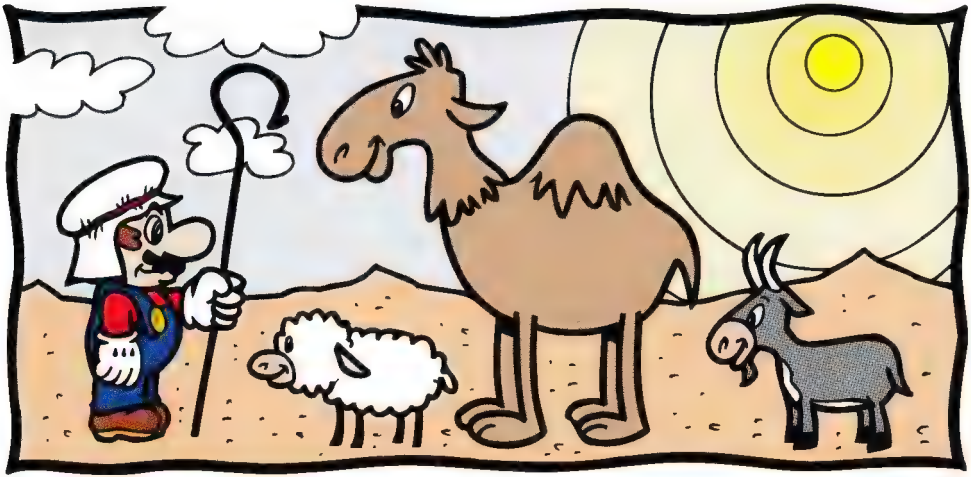


Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Bedouin

The word Bedouin is derived from the Arabic word *badawi*, meaning "dwellers in the desert."

3 Bedouins live on the Arabian Peninsula.

© Len Strman

Some Bedouins still lead a nomadic life and rely on their herds for food.

Bedouins are an Arabic-speaking people who live primarily in the Middle East and North Africa. Almost all are Muslims. Bedouins traditionally were nomads, migrating into the desert with their herds during the cooler, rainy season and moving back toward sources of water in hot, dry times. They make up one-tenth of the population of the Middle East. Some Bedouins maintain the nomadic, pastoral life of their ancestors. They tend herds of camels, sheep, goats, or cattle, which supply them with meat and milk. For shelter, they construct tents using strips of cloth woven from goat or camel hair and plant fibers.

Tribal Life

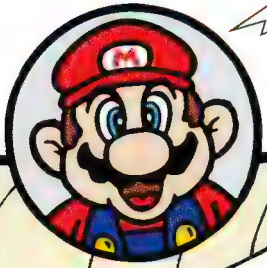
Each Bedouin tribe—composed of up to several hundred members—is led by a sheik. Power is passed from father to eldest son. A sheik's level of power depends on his wealth and the strength of his personality.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 38-08
Printed in USA

Where do Tuaregs sleep?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 Igloos
2 Motels
3 Tents



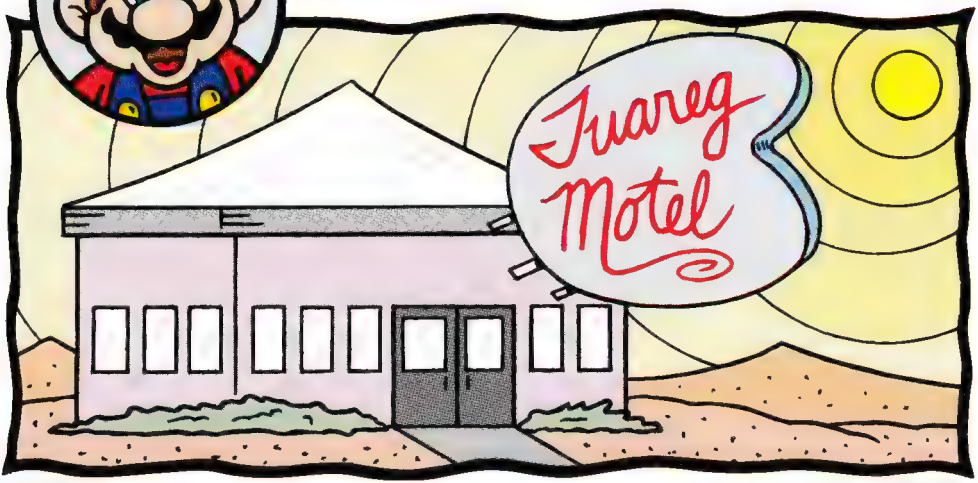


Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Tuaregs

Tuaregs are nomads who live in the Sahara Desert of North Africa. They speak the Berber language and have their own alphabet.

3 Tuaregs sleep in tents.

© M. Ascani / Hoaqui

Shelter from the desert winds is a top priority among desert nomads.

Traditionally Tuareg tribes have been sheep and goat herders, so it's not surprising that many Tuaregs sleep in tents made of sheep and goat skins stretched and attached to wooden poles. Sometimes the tents are barrel-shaped and made with matting, or reeds.

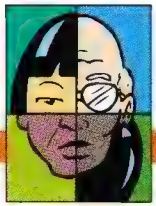
In both cases, the skins or matting do not touch the ground, thereby allowing the air to flow through the tent. On cold nights the women unroll a windproof mat to cover the openings. This mat also gives the occupants more privacy.

Who Sleeps Where

Young girls, women, and married men sleep in the tents on raised beds which keep them off the ground and away from snakes and scorpions. Young men and boys aren't so lucky. They sleep outside in the bushes or under trees—wherever they can find shelter from the wind. Sleeping outside enables the young men to watch for intruders or night predators.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 40-07

What do Tuaregs transport today?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Fertilizer
2. Water
3. Salt

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Tuareg Caravans

Tuaregs controlled the caravan trade routes across the Sahara for hundreds of years before Europeans settled in Africa. The primary goods at the time were slaves, gold, and ivory.

3 Today Tuaregs transport salt.

© G. Gasquet / Hoaqui

Thousands of camels travel hundreds of miles every year transporting salt.

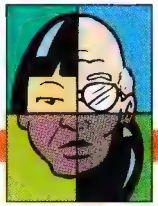
After the French came to North Africa, the Tuaregs' primary source of income was from transporting salt across the desert. Today Tuareg caravans connect remote areas which would otherwise be inaccessible to people. They are led by experienced men on camels trained to walk single file through the desert.

Salt Caravans

The camel caravans travel to salt mines in very remote areas of the Sahara, unreachable by trucks. There they collect bars or loaves of salt—a valuable commodity always in demand by goat, camel, and sheep herders who do not have access to sea salt. Salt is indispensable to the well-being of domesticated desert animals.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 40-08
Printed in USA

Who are the Highlanders?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A punk rock group
2. A sitcom family
3. People from the north of Scotland

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Highlanders

The mountainous northern region of Scotland is called the Highlands. People who live in this rugged area are called Highlanders.

3 Highlanders live in the northern region of Scotland.

© P. de Wilde / Hoaqui

Scotland is famous for its haunted castles, kilts, whiskey, and bagpipes.

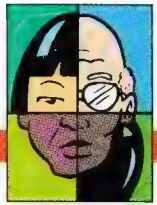
Far from Scotland's major cities in the southern part of the country, the Highlands retain much of their traditional culture. Many Highlanders speak Gaelic, an ancient Celtic language, and wear traditional skirts, or kilts. Worn by men and women, kilts are made from plaid fabric called tartan. In ancient times, when people of Scotland lived together in tribes, or clans, each clan had its own style of tartan.

Fun and Games

Highlanders are known for their lively folk dancing, bagpipe music, and for their unique athletic competitions. Highland games are an Olympic-style series of contests in which men test their strength, speed, and endurance. One event is the caber toss. In this contest, a man must lift a huge wooden pole, called a caber, and throw it as far as he can. Since the caber is about the size of a tree trunk, athletes have to be very strong indeed to succeed at this game.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 40-12

Which is the most spoken language in the world?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. English
2. Spanish
3. Chinese

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Chinese

There are more than 50 dialects of Chinese, some of which are as different as any two European languages. About 800 million people speak Mandarin.

3 The most spoken language in the world is Chinese.

© A. Le Bot / Diaf

A simultaneous interpreter working at an international conference interprets a speech as it is being delivered.

If you were asked what language was spoken in China, you would answer "Chinese, of course!" It is true that Modern Standard Chinese is an official language of the United Nations. However, what you think of as Chinese is actually a group of more than fifty very different dialects, some as different as English is from German. Most people in China speak one of seven dialects. The most widely used dialect is Mandarin, spoken by ninety percent of the population. Modern Standard Chinese is based on Mandarin.

Subtle Changes

Did you know that merely changing the tone of a Chinese word could mean that you were saying a different word—or that Chinese characters date back at least 3,500 years? Although there are more than 500,000 characters in Chinese, only 3,000 to 4,000 are in daily use—"only" 3,000 to 4,000!

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 42-14

What is a shaman?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A person from Shamania
2. A religious leader and healer
3. A llama-like animal

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Shamanism

Shamans are leaders of certain tribal or primitive religions. Some Native American tribes have shamans; they're also part of some African and Asian religions.

2 A shaman is a religious leader and healer.

© Basdevant / Explorer

Shamans are intermediaries between the members of the tribe and the spirits.

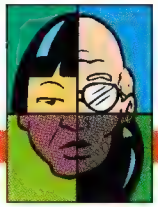
A shaman can achieve religious status by heredity, personal quest, or vocation. The shaman, usually a man, is believed to be a medium — a mouthpiece of the spirits. As part of his initiation, a shaman undergoes prolonged fasts, seclusion, and other ordeals leading to dreams and visions. Training by experienced shamans follows.

A Shaman's Role

The main religious tasks of a shaman are healing and divination or predicting the future. Both are achieved either by spirit possession or by the departure of the shaman's soul to heaven or to the underworld. Shamans divine the location of game, the position of the enemy, and the best way of safeguarding and increasing the food supply. They may occupy an elevated social and economic position, especially if they are successful healers.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 43-20
Printed in USA

How is Chinese written?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. In pictures
2. In words
3. Phonetically

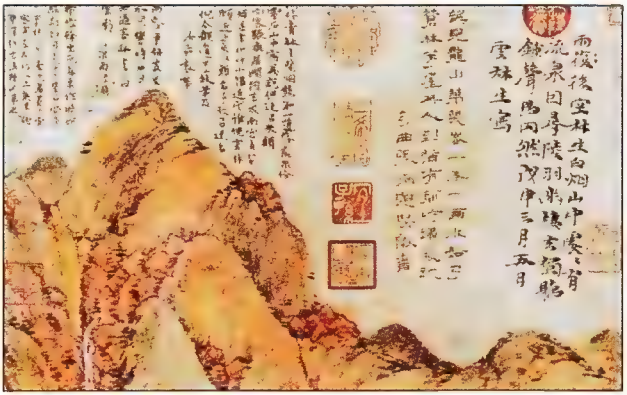
Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Chinese Language

The Chinese writing system is logographic, which means that it uses symbols that represent entire words.

1 The writing system of the Chinese language is based on pictures.



© Coll. Es / Explorer Archives

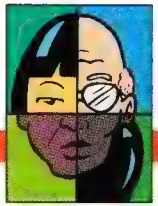
Informal Chinese writing is read from left to right, but formal Chinese writing and poetry are read from top to bottom and from right to left.

Logographic or word writing systems contain many signs called logograms, which represent complete words. Such signs often represent a series of related words, and in some cases, one sign may represent several separate and distinct words. To know which word is intended by a given logogram, writers use tools such as phonetic complements.

Phonetic Complements? English uses an alphabet instead of logograms, but our use of phonetic complements is similar to a logographic writing system like Chinese. Phonetic complements show part or all of the pronunciation of the word the logogram represents. For example, the logogram "2" is read "two." However, when we add the phonetic complement "nd," it becomes obvious that the logogram should be read as "second."

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 45-13
Printed in USA

What is the official language of Brazil?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Spanish
2. Brazilian
3. Portuguese

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Portuguese

Brazil was once a Portuguese colony. It is an ethnically diverse, developing nation and its official language, Brazilian Portuguese, is quite different from that spoken in Portugal.

3 Portuguese is the official language of Brazil.

© Len Sirman

People in the South American nation of Brazil speak Portuguese.

Because Brazil was a colony of Portugal, its history, culture, and language are somewhat different from those of the Latin American countries colonized by Spain.

The official language of Brazil is Portuguese. However, it is not the only language spoken there. There are also indigenous or native populations and immigrants from many countries who speak their native languages such as German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, and Japanese.

Portuguese is a Romance language closely related to Spanish. Its differences include softer sounds, nasal sounds, and a wider variety of vowel sounds which do not exist in Spanish.

Subtle Difference

There are differences in the Portuguese used by the nations in which it is spoken. Brazilian Portuguese is slower and more rhythmic than the standard European Portuguese.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 46-12
Printed in USA

What is demography?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Writing speeches
2. Creating maps
3. Studying population

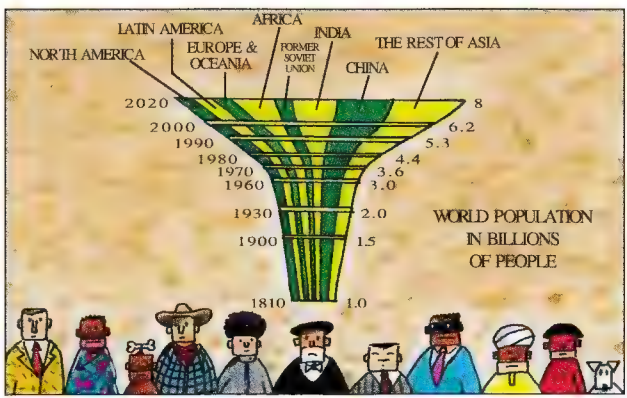
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Demography

Demographers study and report on world population. They examine issues such as overcrowding, the population explosion, and the effects of birth control in developing nations.

3 Demography is the study of population size, distribution, density, and growth.



This diagram shows that the population of different parts of the world has grown at different rates.

During the 19th century, people began recording births, deaths, and marriages in town registries, rather than in the churches. The first censuses, or population counts, were taken during the 19th century. Today, demographic studies are carried out in sophisticated research institutes.

Modern Demography

Demographic studies are used to predict the changing needs of a population. If a demographer notices an increase in birth rate, it's possible to predict that in five years, there will be a bigger group of kids entering kindergarten. This might even mean that new schools will have to be built. In eighteen years, a larger group of students may be graduating from high school and competing for jobs and admission to colleges and universities.

Companies that make household products and other goods use demography to identify buying trends.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 50-09
Printed in USA

Where do most Choctaw Indians live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Mississippi and Oklahoma
2. Arizona and New Mexico
3. South Dakota and Montana

Illustration: Gary Freids

©1996 Nintendo

Choctaw

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians once belonged to the same tribe, living in the west. Later they moved east and separated. For a time, they were enemies.

1 Most Choctaw Indians live in Mississippi and Oklahoma.

© MS Dept. of Economic & Community Development / Div. of Tourism

Today Choctaw Indians endeavor to preserve their unique culture. Left, a display of Choctaw arts and crafts and right, a Choctaw mother and daughter dress in traditional ceremonial costume.

The Choctaw settled in Mississippi in an area they called *Nanih Waya* ("productive mountain") near the Pearl River. They farmed, fished, and hunted small game, using blowguns made of cane. They were peaceful, but that didn't keep other tribes, like the Chickasaw from attacking.

Death Ritual

When a Choctaw died, he or she was laid out on a platform with food, clothes, and tools for his trip to the afterlife. Then, after several months, "bone pickers" were called. These people, with strange tattoos and long fingernails, picked the remaining flesh from the corpse. The bones went to a village mausoleum. The flesh and platform were burned.

Upheaval

In the 1800s, the U.S. government forced the Choctaw to leave Mississippi and relocate to a region known as Indian Territory, which later became Oklahoma.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 56 10
Printed in USA

Which U.S. city was named for an Ottawa Indian chief?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Ocala, Florida
2. Pontiac, Michigan
3. Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Ottawa

The name Ottawa comes from an Algonquian Indian word meaning "to trade." The Ottawa were great business people.

The Ottawa lived in the Great Lakes region of Michigan and Canada. In fact, Ottawa is name of Canada's capital city.

Tribal Alliance

In the 1750s, French and English settlers battled to control the Great Lakes region. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawa, sided with the French, but to strengthen the Indians' position he formed an alliance between the Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Miami tribes. This alliance made him extremely powerful.

2 Pontiac, Michigan, was named for Pontiac, an Ottawa chief.

© Corbis-Bettmann

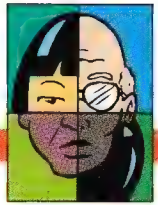
Pontiac, Ottawa Indian chief and leader, led a great Indian uprising against the English in 1763.

The Tide Turns

In 1760, the English defeated the French. Pontiac tried to make peace with the English, but when they didn't cooperate, he decided to fight. He led an uprising, attacking and defeating nine major English forts. It was one of the most successful Indian military campaigns in history. Eventually, a peace treaty was signed, but true peace was never reached. In 1769, the English had Pontiac assassinated. The tribal alliance he had built was destroyed.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 59-20
Printed in USA

In which direction is Arabic written?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Right to left
2. Left to right
3. Top to bottom

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Arabic

The Arabic language is spoken by most people living in the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and parts of North Africa.

1 Arabic is written from right to left.

© EGOP / Option Photo

Prayers and verses from the Koran, written in graceful, flowing Arabic, often decorate the walls of Muslim houses of worship, or mosques.

In conversational Arabic, local dialects can be quite varied. Egyptians speaking in their local dialect might have a hard time talking with Iraqis, for example, even though, technically, they're speaking the same language.

Holy Language

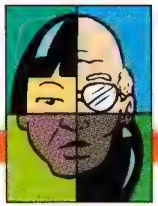
On the other hand, formal Arabic, the written language, hasn't changed since it was introduced by the prophet Mohammed in the 8th century. It is the language in which the Koran, the holy book of Islam, is written, and it unites Arabic-speaking Muslims of all nationalities.

Flowing Lines

Arabic writing is graceful and flowing. Unlike English, which is written from left to right, Arabic is written from right to left. Words are sometimes written with consonants only. Vowels, if they are used, are indicated with dots or symbols above and below the consonants.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 60-09
Printed in USA

What is a chateau?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A flat-topped mountain
2. An oceanic trench
3. A French castle

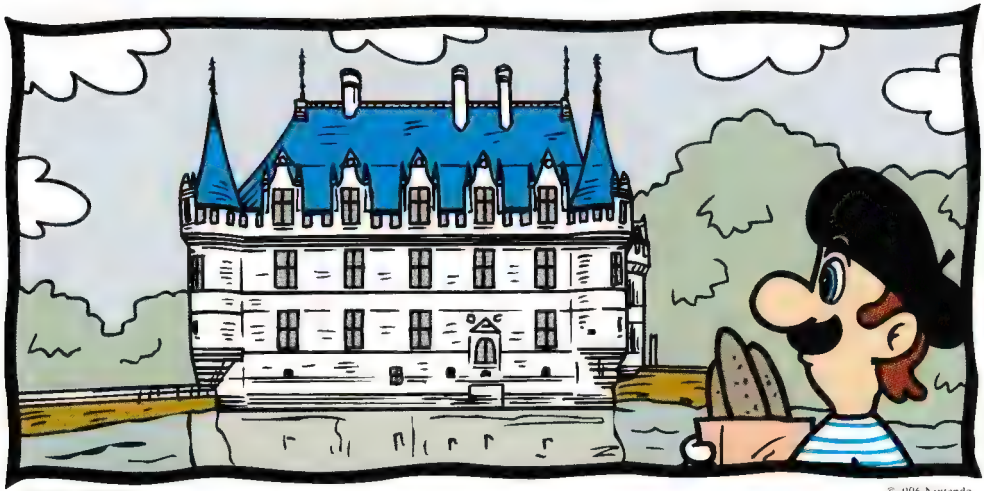


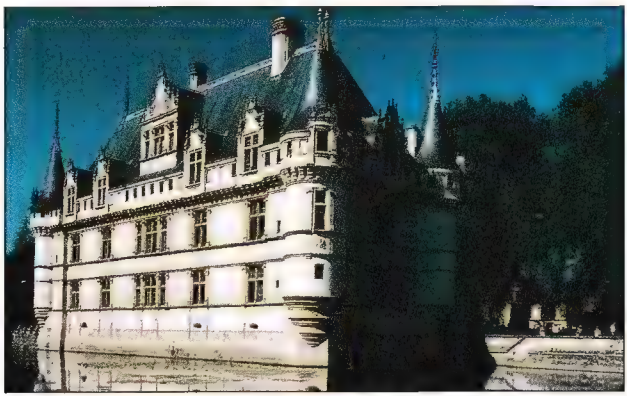
Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Chateau

French chateaus were originally built as castle-forts in the Middle Ages. Later, in the 16th century, many were rebuilt as luxurious country houses.

3 A chateau is a French castle or manor house.



© Len Sirman

The chateau at Azay le Rideau in France's Loire Valley was built between 1518 and 1527. It's one of the second wave of chateaus, built as a fancy estate with lots of windows and architectural ornaments.

The most famous chateaus in France are in the Loire Valley, named for the Loire River which runs through it. The Loire Valley contains some of France's best farm land so it was a natural place for medieval feudal estates to develop. At the center of each estate was a chateau, or fortified castle, where the lord of the estate lived. The chateau had two purposes. It provided somewhat luxurious accommodations for the wealthy lord, and it also protected the estate from attacks by enemies trying to sieze the land.

Renaissance Renovation

When the Middle Ages ended and landowners were less concerned about attacks by marauders, chateaus lost some of their fortress feeling. Many were rebuilt in fancier, more attractive style. They became more like mansions than forts. Today, many of these chateaus are preserved as museums. Others are still used as private homes.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 61-03
Printed in USA

What is a souk?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. An Arab market
2. A Croatian hat
3. An Ethiopian drum

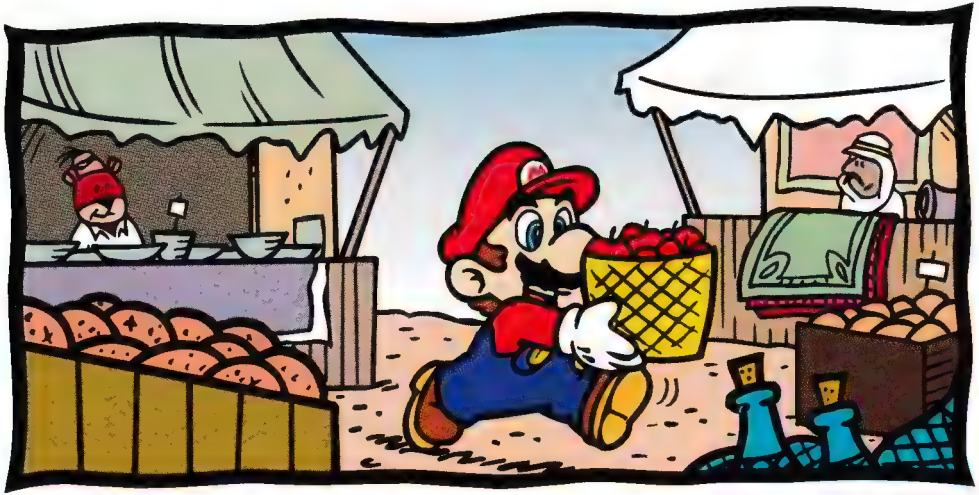


Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Souk

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa are famous for souks where you can buy anything from clothing to carpets to camels!

1 A souk is an Arab market.

© Len Sirman

In cities such as Cairo, Egypt, and Marrakesh, Morocco, people shop in the souk every day. The souk has everything they need—food, clothing, and household items—and a few surprises, too!

Souks are crowded and cluttered and exciting. For visitors, they're a novelty, but for people in cities such as Cairo and Marrakesh a souk is part of everyday life. Imagine a huge flea market or farmer's market packed with stalls overflowing with merchandise. Add waves of customers arguing, bargaining, and jostling each other, and you have some idea of what a souk is like.

Haggler's Paradise

Would you walk into a store and bargain for the sneakers you like? In a souk that's business as usual. Customers and merchants haggle over every price. Shopping this way can take a long time, but that's part of the fun.

You never know what you'll find at a souk. Merchants sell everything from copper kettles to medicines made from lizards! You might even see a snake charmer lure a cobra into a dance.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 63 01

What are most chopsticks made of?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Wood or bamboo
2. Titanium
3. Jade

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Chopsticks

People in China, Japan, and Korea use chopsticks to eat. They eat soup with spoons. In fact, spoons probably were invented in China.

1 Most chopsticks are made of wood or bamboo.

© FourByFive

A Japanese mother teaches a child to use chopsticks.

Chopsticks were invented in China, maybe as long ago as 1766 B.C. Before that, people ate with their hands or with the same knives they used as weapons. Use of chopsticks distinguished scholars from soldiers. Warriors were comfortable with knives, but scholars, who presumably were more refined, preferred chopsticks.

Training Table

Using chopsticks is easy once you learn how. In China, kids sometimes learn on shorter "training" chopsticks which are easier to manipulate. In most Asian styles of cooking, food is served in bite-sized pieces, perfect for chopsticks.

Chopstick Etiquette

It's rude to point your chopsticks at another person, and placing your chopsticks across the top of your bowl is considered bad luck. You should lay them flat on the table, or on a chopstick rest, when you're done eating.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 63-04

What is curare?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A poison used by South American Indians
2. A drug from Thailand
3. A beverage consumed by Bedouins

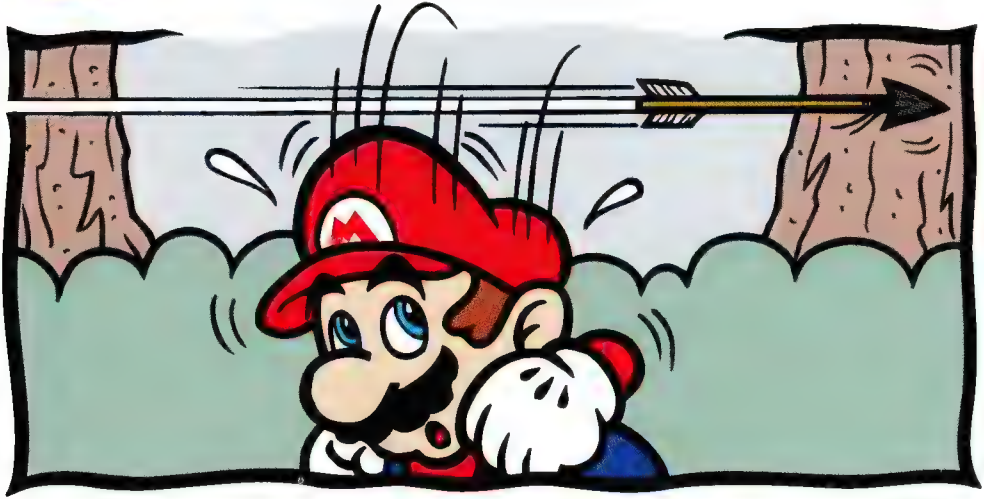


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Curare

Indians in the Amazon and Orinoco River regions of South America make arrows whose tips are coated with curare. The poison paralyzes and kills animals shot with the arrows.

1 Curare is a poison used by South American Indians.

© M. Bruwier / Explorer

Indians in Guyana coat the tips of their arrows with curare. The poison paralyzes and kills their prey.

Curare is a sticky black resin that looks and smells like liquid tar. The Indians extract the curare from tropical vines called liana and other huge, woody vines called *Strychnos*.

After they carve their arrows, the Indians coat the tips with the poison. When the arrow strikes an animal, the curare paralyzes the animal by blocking the connection between the animal's nerves and muscles. Even if it wants to move, it can't. Eventually, the curare kills the animal by paralyzing its respiratory system.

Medicinal Use

Although curare is highly toxic, a form of the poison is used as a muscle relaxant, or anesthetic, to prepare patients for surgery. It is also sometimes used to treat muscle spasms.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 63-07

What is an emir?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A Korean digging tool
2. An Arab ruler
3. A Papuan musical instrument

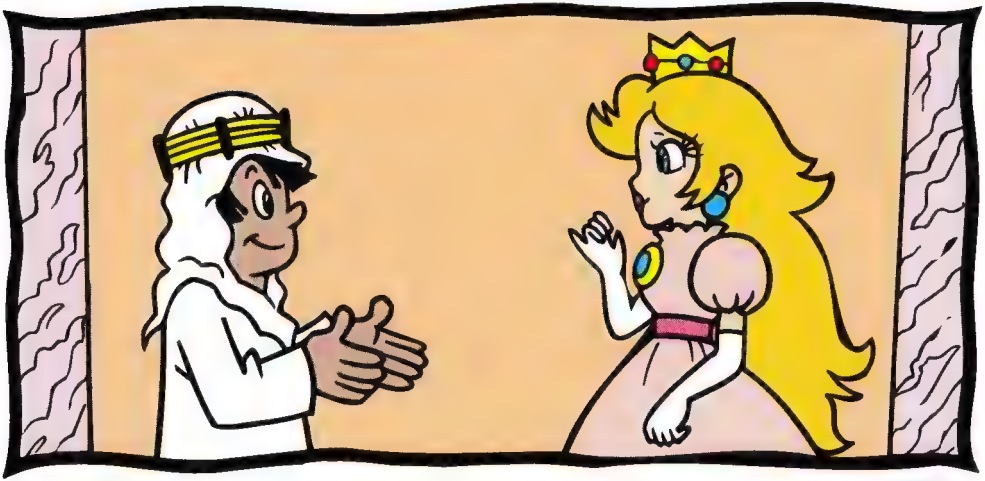


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Emir

Some Muslim countries are governed by an emir. In Arabic, emir means "commander."

2 An emir is an Arab ruler.

© Len Sirman

Nobility in Arab nations sometimes pursue ancient sports such as falconry.

At one time emirs were tribal chieftains or princes. They were also known as sheiks or caliphs. As Arab societies evolved, emirs took control of territories as well as tribes. Today, some emirs rule their countries as kings with absolute power. Nations headed by emirs are called emirates.

In the Persian Gulf

The countries ruled by emirs are in the Middle East, along the Persian Gulf. The island nation of Bahrain is an emirate. Qatar is an emirate as well. Geographically, they're small, but they control a large portion of the world's oil resources.

A Federation

In 1971, the emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwan, and Fujiarah signed a treaty to unite as one nation. In 1972, Ras al-Khaimah joined the federation. The unified nation is called United Arab Emirates. To run the nation, emirs elect a president and vice-president from among themselves.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 63-09

Which country's cuisine includes sushi and sashimi?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. China
2. Gabon
3. Japan

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Japanese Food

The most important food in Japan is rice. In fact, the Japanese word for rice, *gohan,* also means "meal."

3 Sushi and sashimi are dishes from Japan.

© Superstock

In a Japanese meal, food's appearance is as important as its taste. Dishes are presented on specially designed platters, and may be garnished with small leaves and piles of freshly sliced ginger.

Most traditional Japanese dishes are made with rice or noodles, vegetables, and fish. This is largely because the Buddhist religion—the major religion in Japan—does not permit followers to eat meat. It's also probably due to the fact that Japan is a nation of islands, with little grazing land for cattle, but plenty of access to fresh fish.

Raw Power

Sushi and sashimi are usually made from raw fish, though in some types the fish may be cooked and cooled. To make sushi, a slice of fish is placed on a ball of rice that has been soaked in vinegar. Then the sushi is wrapped in a thin sheet of dried seaweed. Before it's eaten, the sushi is usually dipped lightly in soy sauce.

Sashimi is simply small slices of raw fish that are dipped in soy sauce and eaten. Both sushi and sashimi are served with freshly sliced ginger and a dollop of wasabi, a hot horseradish paste.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 66-14

What is *ropa vieja*?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A Spanish dance
2. Cuban stew
3. Nicaraguan poetry

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Cuban Cuisine

Have you ever eaten old clothes? In Spanish, *ropa vieja* means "old clothes." Ropa vieja got its name because the tender, shredded beef in the stew looks like tattered rags.

2 ***Ropa vieja*** **is a type of Cuban stew.**

© Envision / Amy Reichman

Chicken with Yellow Rice is a popular Cuban dish.

Another traditional Cuban dish of black beans and white rice is called *moros y cristianos,* or Moors and Christians. Moors were North Africans who occupied southern Spain. In *moros y cristianos,* black and white coexist far more peacefully than Moors and Christians did in Spain!

Cultural Blend

Cuba is an island nation in the Caribbean Sea, just south of Florida. Its food has been influenced by people of all nationalities who have settled in Cuba, conquered Cuba, or been enslaved in Cuba. Native Arawak Indians lived on fruits and vegetables like yams, plantains, and black beans, and they spiced their food with chile peppers. Spanish conquerors brought their taste for beef and spicy pork sausages called *chorizo.* African and Chinese slaves in Cuba left their mark as well. Chino-Latino cuisine blends Cuban and Chinese foods and cooking styles.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 68-20
Printed in USA

What is a troglodyte?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A prehistoric cave dweller
2. A fossilized fern
3. A Zulu tribal chief

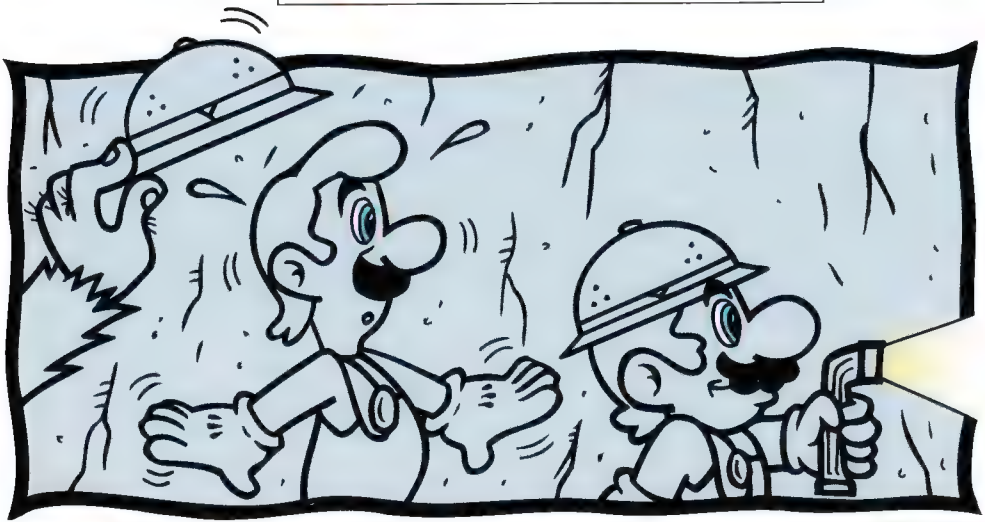


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Troglodyte

Remains of the lives of prehistoric cave dwellers have been found in China, Europe, and the Middle East.

1 A troglodyte is a prehistoric cave dweller.

© H. Volz / Explorer

Caves, such as these in Turkey, contain remnants of human life on Earth more than 35,000 years ago. Cave dwellers, or troglodytes, sometimes lived in caves only during the winter. In warm weather, they lived outdoors or in tents.

For prehistoric people, caves were a natural place to live. They provided shelter from harsh weather, and protection from predatory animals and enemies. As archaeologists discover these caves today, they find remnants of cave life that existed thousands of years ago.

Neandertals

People who lived more than 35,000 years ago are called Neandertals. They formed primitive societies throughout Europe and the Middle East. Caves discovered in France, Spain, Iraq, and Turkey have provided archaeologists with clues about how Neandertals lived.

As many as 40 people lived together in one cave; sometimes they hung up animal skins to make walls and partitions. Inside the caves, they built fires for warmth and cooking. Many caves also included graves, some which contained traces of flowers placed there over 35,000 years ago!

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 70-14

Which is the name for an Indian prince?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Bengali
2. Brahman
3. Maharajah

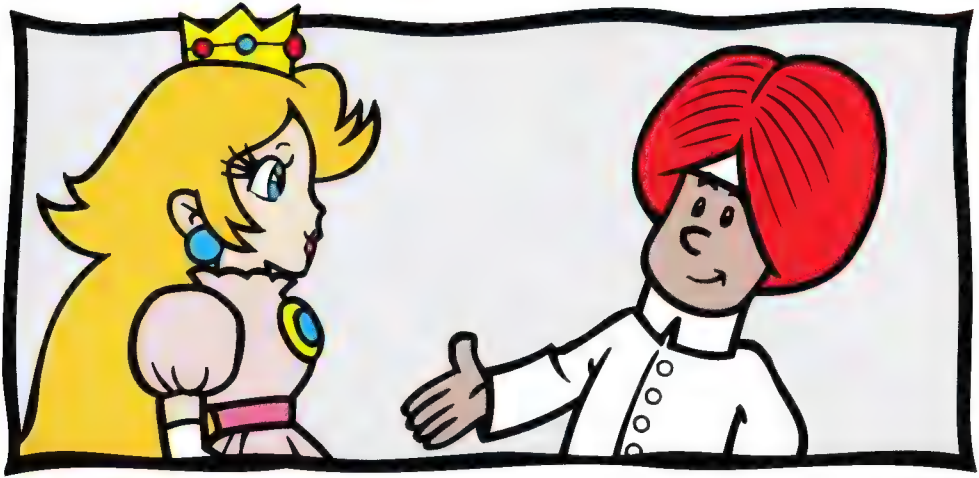


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Maharajah

The title Maharajah is made up of two Sanskrit words. *Mahat* means "great." *Rajah* means "king."

3 An Indian prince is called a maharajah.

© J.-L. Nou / Explorer

Descendants of India's maharajahs no longer rule the princely states. Today there are 25 states in India. The country is governed by a prime minister and the people elect regional representatives to the Indian Parliament.

Throughout its history, India has been divided into many states or provinces. These regions were ruled by princes or maharajahs. As these princes fought each other to seize control over more territory, the borders of the so-called "princely states" shifted continually.

European Influence

In the 18th century, European nations that had set up trading bases in India began taking over Indian territories. By the mid-1700s, the British, French, Dutch, and Portuguese battled each other for control of important trade centers. By 1800, the British were the dominant European force in India; and by 1850, India was a British colony. But even though Britain ruled the country, maharajahs still governed their individual states. That changed when India gained its independence in 1947. Today, each state has a governor. Maharajahs no longer rule the princely states.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 70-19

What are reeds, raffia, and rushes used for?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Prescription medication
2. Musical instruments
3. Basket-making

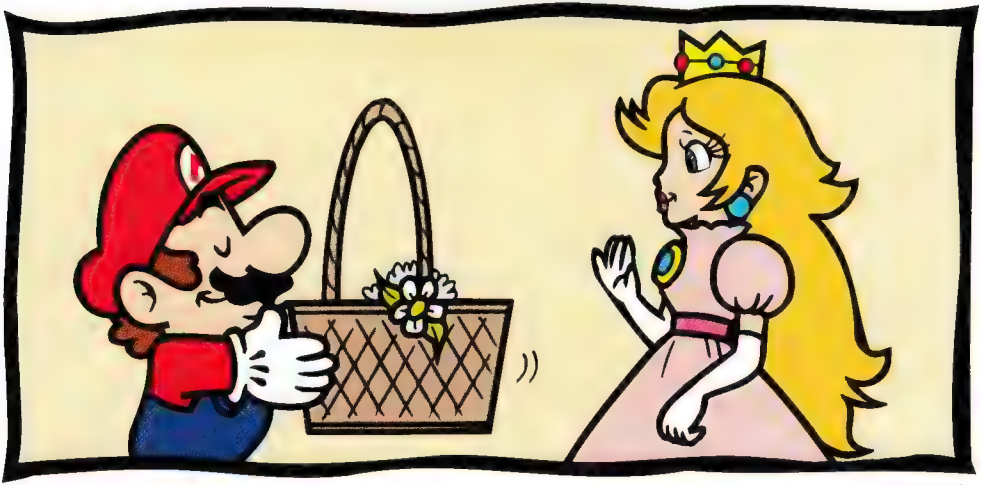


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Basket-making

The art of basket-making developed from people's need for containers to carry and store things.

3 **Reeds, raffia, and rushes are use to make baskets.**

© Len Sirman

In the United States, many of the beautiful baskets we see in stores are made by hand in Asia.

Ancient people fashioned baskets by twisting or weaving together natural materials, such as grasses and twigs. Later weavers made their baskets more decorative by mixing in materials of different textures and colors. They added lids to make the baskets more useful for storage, and handles to make them easier to carry. Baskets were used to harvest crops and to carry seed to the fields in planting season. In homes, they were used for storage, and on the road as luggage.

Basket Geography

By examining materials and weaving techniques, historians can tell where and when old baskets were made. In Asia, baskets were made from bamboo. People in the tropics used dried palm leaves, such as raffia. American Indians used reeds and rushes.

Some present-day African and Caribbean weavers have adapted the ancient craft to modern materials, making baskets of colorful electrical wire!

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 71-20
Printed in USA

Where do people build houses with flat roofs?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. In wet climates
2. In snowy climates
3. In dry climates

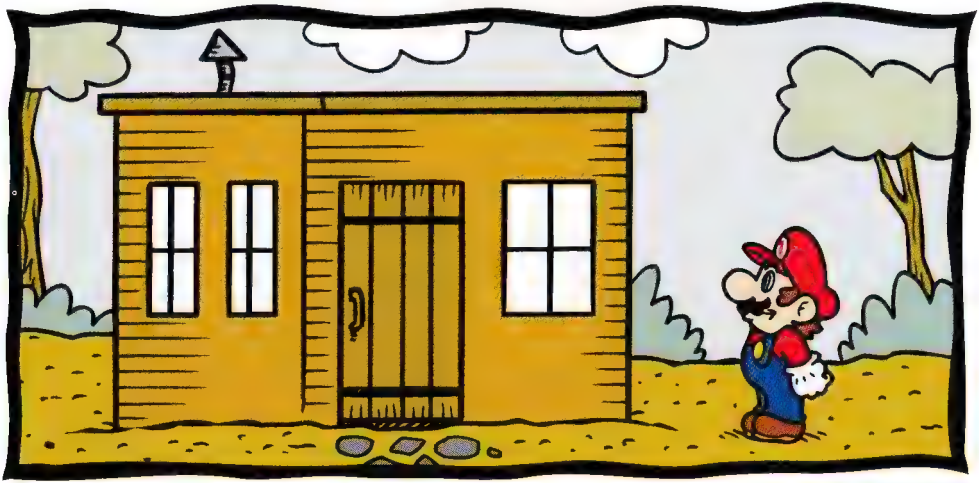


Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Roofs

The architectural style of houses and buildings depends on the climate and available building materials in the region in which they are built.

3 People build houses with flat roofs in dry climates.

© D. Lachaud / Sunset

This style of building, called a chalet, is common in snowy regions. The roof is pitched, or sloped, and it extends past the walls of the building so snow and rain drain off the roof and away from the walls.

Houses in New England were traditionally built of wood because the northeastern U.S. had plenty of forests to supply the building materials. Houses in the American southwest, are usually built of adobe because the hot, dry air of the desert is ideal for making the clay bricks.

Snow on the Roof

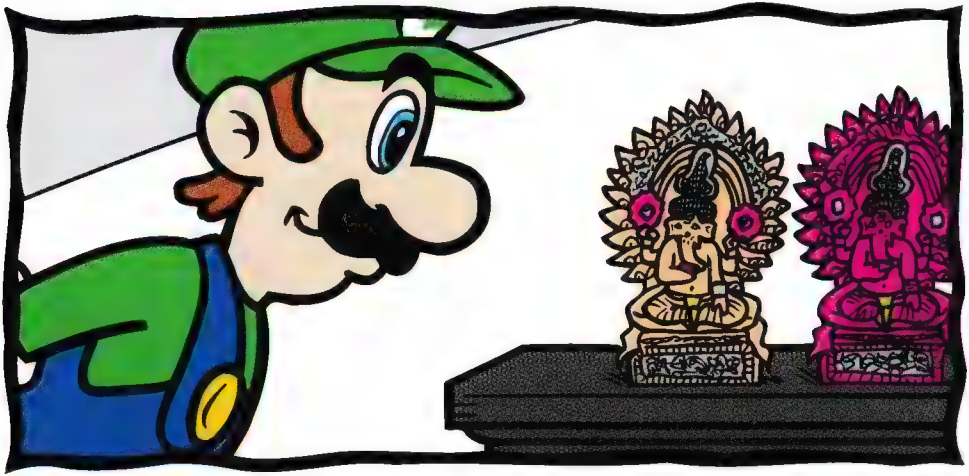
Roofing styles and materials are influenced by climate. In snowy regions, roofs are sloped or pitched. This keeps snow from collecting on the roof where its weight could make the roof collapse. In dry places, like the countries of the Middle East, flat-roofed buildings are common. Most roofing material is water-resistant. In the northeastern U.S., roofs usually are finished with a coat of tar covered by shingles. In the southwest, clay tiles are commonly used because they're resistant to water and fire, and they help keep buildings cool.

MCMXCVI © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 72-01

Where are elephants part of religion and mythology?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao
2. India
3. Estonia



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Elephants in Religion

Hinduism is a major religion of India. One of the main Hindu deities is an elephant-headed god.

2 Elephants are part of religion and mythology in India.

© D. Luchaud / Sunset

Religious temples in India often are adorned with images of elephants.

Hindus worship many gods, one of whom is Ganesha, the elephant-headed god. He's believed to be the remover of obstacles and the bringer of success. People pray to him before they begin a difficult journey or project so that he can remove the obstacles that might prevent them from reaching their goals. His image is also carved or painted on the threshold of most Hindu temples. Because Ganesha is believed to watch over writers, many Hindu texts are dedicated to him.

Dream of Elephants

Buddhism, another of India's major religions, also contains legends about elephants. It is said that the mother of the Buddha, Queen Maya, gave birth to him after she dreamed of a white elephant. To this day, white elephants are considered sacred by many Buddhists. In Thailand, all white elephants living in the wild are under the protection of the king.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 74-12
Printed in USA

By what name is Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu better known?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Mother Teresa
2. Indira Gandhi
3. Cleopatra

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Mother Teresa

Known for her tireless work among the poor people of Calcutta, India, Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

1 Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu is known to the world as Mother Teresa.

© AP Photo / Sherwin Crasto

This photo of Mother Teresa was taken in January 1996 in Bombay, India.

Agnes Bojaxhiu was born in Albania in 1910. While attending Catholic school, she learned about work being done to educate poor people in India by a group of nuns. When she finished school, she joined them.

Life in Calcutta

In India, she taught at a convent school. However, she felt she could do more good by living and working among the poor people of Calcutta. She left her convent and set up a school for homeless children. She also brought food to the hungry and comfort to the sick. Other nuns and people outside the Catholic church came to work with her. The group Mother Teresa began is now known as the Missionaries of Charity.

For her work to benefit humankind, Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize. True to her cause, she asked that the money that would have been spent on an awards banquet be used to feed the hungry in Calcutta.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 74-13
Printed in USA

Where do the Quechua live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Andes Mountains
2. Antarctica
3. Gobi Desert

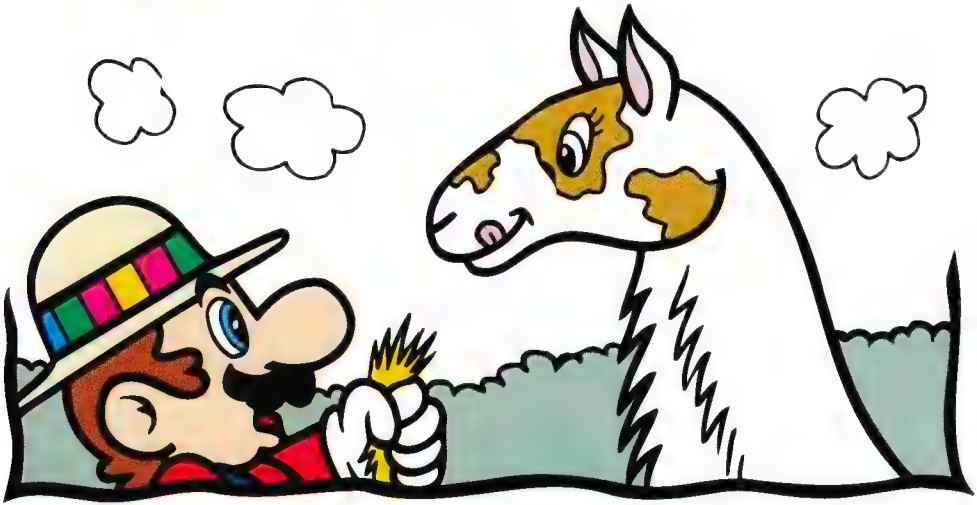


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Quechua

The Quechua are descendants of the Incas of Peru and Bolivia. Quechuan language, which comes from ancient Incan language, is an official language in both Peru and Bolivia.

1 The Quechua live in the Andes Mountains.

© Len Sirman

Quechua women wear a traditional costume of brightly colored skirts, woven shawls, and felt hats. They're known for their skill at dyeing and weaving fabric. They raise llamas and alpacas from which they get wool.

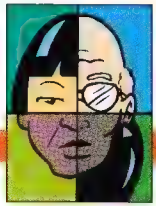
The Quechua live in the highlands of the Andes Mountains of South America at altitudes that would make most lowlanders dizzy or even ill. For example, typical Quechua villages are at elevations of 11,000 to 15,000 feet (3,500-5,000 m). Denver, Colorado, among the highest of U.S. cities, is at 5,280 feet (1,600 m).

The High Life

In recent years, doctors have studied Quechuan people to discover why they are physically able to tolerate life at such high altitudes. Air at high elevations becomes "thin" or less dense which means there's less oxygen taken in with each breath. These conditions have weakened or killed even hearty mountain climbers. Yet the Quechua survive because of the way their bodies use oxygen, and that trait is passed from generation to generation.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 75-13
Printed in USA

What is a czar?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A Russian emperor
2. A Czech folk dance
3. A Polish prison

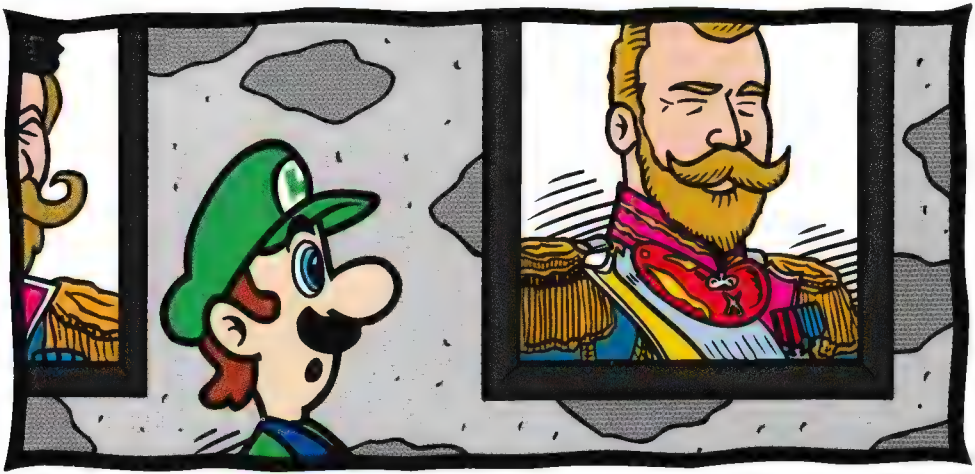


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Czar

From the 1540s until 1918, Russia was an empire that was ruled by an emperor, or czar. An empress was known as a czarina.

1 A czar is a Russian emperor.

During the reign of Peter the Great, Russia became one of the great powers of Europe.

Although some czars were strong leaders, many were cruel and insensitive to the problems of their people.

Great and Terrible

The first ruler to be called "czar" was Ivan IV, known as Ivan the Terrible because of his fierce anger and cruelty.

About 100 years later, came Peter I, known as Peter the Great. This powerful czar expanded Russia's empire. He ruled from 1682 to 1725—starting when he was 10 years old! Catherine the Great ruled Russia from 1762 to 1796. She loved her country, but her plans worked against the people and under her rule many Russians were poor and hungry.

The last czar was Nicholas II, who ruled from 1894 to 1917. Fed up with poor economic conditions, the Russian people overthrew the czar and forced him to give up the throne. The revolutionaries, called Bolsheviks, executed him and his family.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 75-17

In the Masai tribe of Africa, who builds the houses?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 Men

2 Women

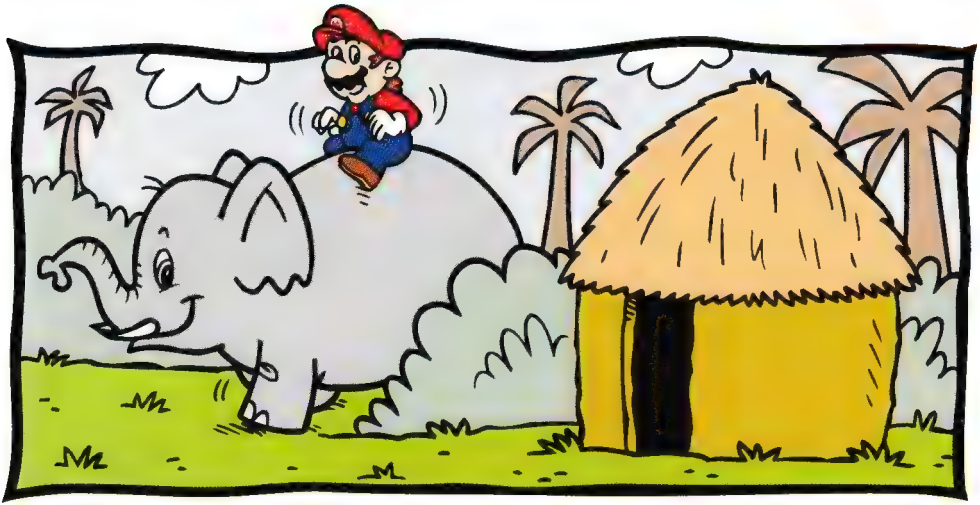


Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Masai

The Masai are nomadic people who live mainly in Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa. They raise cattle, and are continually traveling to find grazing land for their herds.

2 Masai women build houses for their families.

© Y. Arthus-Bertrand / Explorer

Since Masai men may have more than one wife, several women may work together to build a hut for their family. Masai women shave their heads. Red is a traditional color of Masai clothing.

Masai men are responsible for the herds. The women are responsible for the home and caring for the children. Traditionally, it's the woman who builds the home for her family.

Home Sweet Home

The Masai live in loaf-shaped huts called *enkaji*. The huts are built from a framework of sticks coated with mud and cow dung. Usually the huts are built in clusters so that several families can be near each other. Single men generally live with their mothers and unmarried sisters. However, as the Masai are influenced by modern society, their living conditions are changing. Some Masai now build homes with tin roofs and windows.

Hand-crafted

Masai women are known for their skill in beadwork. They craft beaded earrings, necklaces, and elaborate collars for themselves and to sell.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 78-15
Printed in USA

Which part of China is the main rice-growing region?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Qin Ling Mountains
2. Xinjiang province
3. Yangtse River Basin

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Chinese Agriculture

Rice is China's main food crop. The Yangtse River basin is known as China's "rice bowl" because of its abundant rice crops.

3 The Yangtse River basin is China's main rice-growing region.

© Bramax / Jerrycan

Collective farms, in which land is worked by all members of a community, are also known as communes.

The Yangtse River basin in central China is hot and rainy, with long summers and mild winters—perfect for growing rice. More than half of China's national rice crop is grown in the Yangtse River basin.

Collective Farming

In the 1950s, China's Communist government instituted a policy of collective agriculture. This meant that farmers were no longer allowed to own their own farms. All farmland was pooled together and crops grown to feed an entire community. The government decided which crops would be grown where, and the government also collected much of the profit from the crops.

In the 1980s, the system changed. The government began leasing plots of land to individual farmers and families. The farmers decide which crops they will grow, and they also are permitted to keep some of the profit from their sales.

MCMXCVII© Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 79-20

What does an ethnologist study?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Ethiopian literature
2. International law
3. Primitive cultures

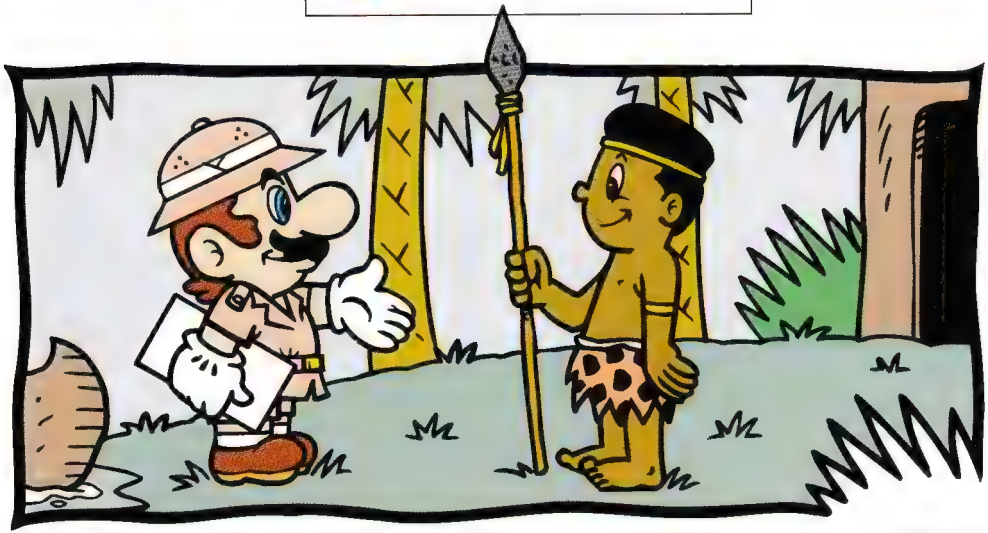


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Ethnology

Ethnology is a form of anthropology—the scientific study of people and their physical, social, and cultural development.

3 An ethnologist studies primitive cultures.

© Mouchard / Explorer

To learn about primitive societies in today's world, an ethnologist seeks out these societies and lives among them observing their behavior.

While anthropologists look to the past for clues about human civilization, ethnologists study primitive societies in the present day. They might travel to remote areas of South America, Asia, or the South Pacific to study people who live the way their ancestors did thousands of years ago.

Among the Tribes

Primitive societies have remained primitive because they live in remote areas with little or no exposure to modern society. Locating them and traveling to them can take a long time. Then the ethnologist must gain the group's trust. You can imagine that a person walking in with sneakers and a backpack might seem strange—or threatening—to people who wear loincloths and go barefoot.

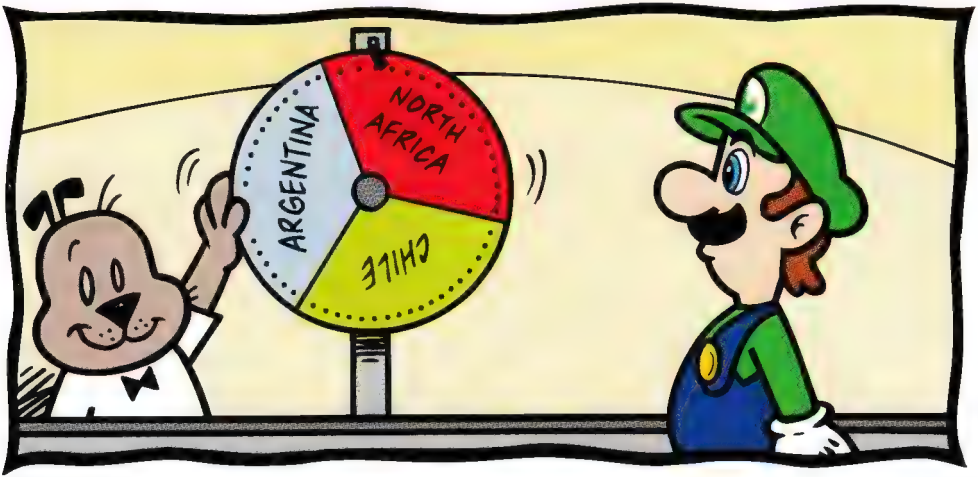
If the ethnologist is allowed to stay, he or she learns the group's language, and studies and documents their customs, beliefs, and practices.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 80-03

Where do the Berbers live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Bhutan
2. Chile and Argentina
3. North Africa



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Berbers

The Berbers are native people of North Africa. Evidence of Berber civilization in countries such as Algeria and Morocco dates back as far as 2000 BC.

3 The Berbers live in North Africa.

© Joffre / Explorer

The name Berber comes from a derogatory Latin term meaning "foreign"—the same root that gives us the word "barbarian." In the Berber language, people refer to themselves as *amazigh*, or "free men."

Berbers lived in North Africa long before Arab tribes moved in. They were farmers and sheep herders, and they lived a peaceful tribal life. Over the years, the Berbers fended off invasions from a variety of groups. Eventually, Bedouin Arabs conquered Berber lands in North Africa and caused Berber tribes to leave their homes and become nomads.

Traveling People

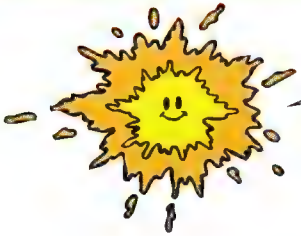
Many Berbers still live today as nomadic herders or migrant farm workers. Some Berber villages are located high in the Atlas Mountains and in other remote areas. Among Berber tribes are the Tuareg of the Sahara and the Kabyle of Algeria.

Unlike Arabs and other Semitic people of the Middle East and North Africa, Berbers are often fair-skinned, fair-haired, and blue-eyed.

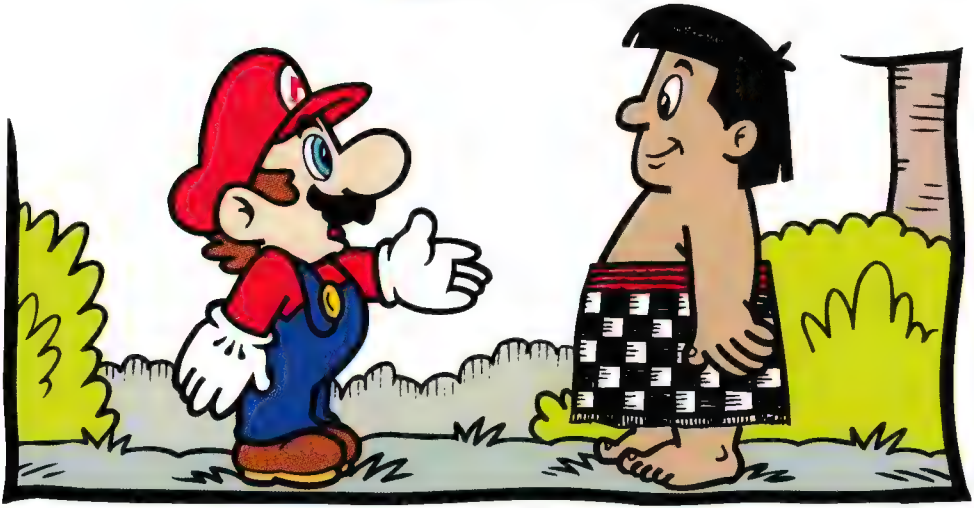
MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 80-05

Where do the Maori live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD



1. Botswana
2. Kansas
3. New Zealand



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Maori

The Maori are native people of the Pacific island nation of New Zealand. Anthropologists can trace Maori history in New Zealand back to 900 AD.

3 The Maori live in New Zealand.

© Lebevre / Explorer

In 1987, the Maori language was recognized as an official language of New Zealand. Maori gatherings and cultural events are still held in parts of New Zealand.

Maori tribes probably traveled to New Zealand from other South Pacific islands by canoe. For hundreds of years, Maori civilization thrived in New Zealand. Maori tribes lived relatively peacefully, fishing and growing vegetable crops.

European Invasion

Life for the Maori changed forever when European explorers discovered New Zealand in the 17th century. Early encounters between Europeans and the Maori turned into bloody battles. In 1840, almost 200 years after the first European visited the island, Great Britain claimed New Zealand and the Maori chieftains signed an agreement to become subject to British rule. Still, the fighting continued as the British seized almost all the Maori land.

Only in very recent years have efforts been made to restore land and full benefits of citizenship to the Maori people.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 80-07

What do Egyptologists study?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Ancient Egypt
2. Gypsum
3. Gypsophila

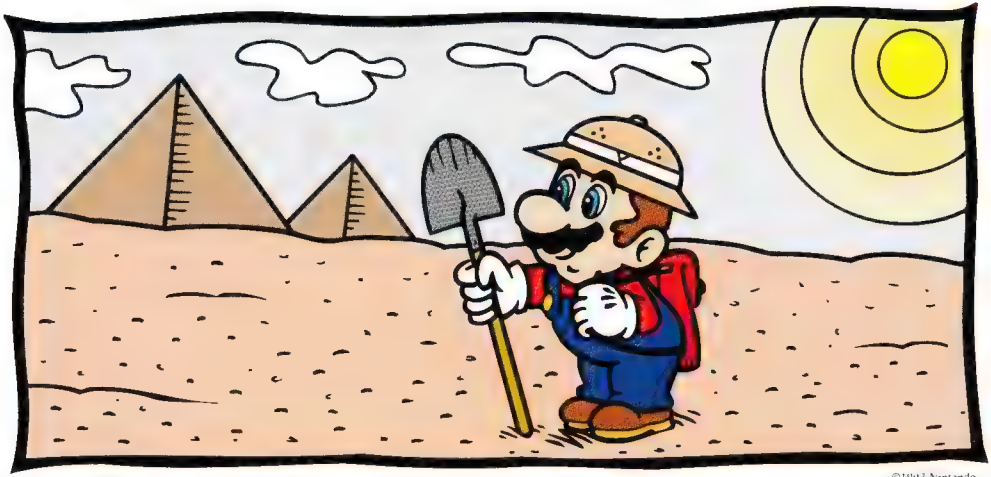


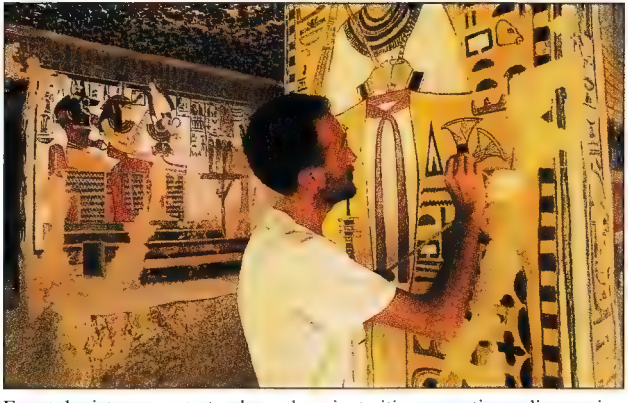
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Egyptology

The science of Egyptology is thought have originated around 1798 when Napoleon's armies entered Egypt.

1 Egyptologists study ancient Egypt.



© Gaillarde Francolon / Gamma

Egyptologists excavate tombs and ancient cities, sometimes discovering beautiful murals like these from thousands of years ago. Delicate tools, such as feathers and puffs of cotton, are used to brush away dust to reveal the paint underneath.

Egyptology is the study of the language, history, religion, and culture of ancient Egypt. Many scholars consider the ancient Egyptians to be the forerunners of all modern societies. Yet, for years, Egypt was virtually ignored by historians. A change came when the armies of the French emperor Napoleon went to Egypt in the 1790s. This launched a new study of everything having to do with ancient Egypt. Unfortunately, the focus on Egypt made Egyptian items extremely fashionable. Looters went to Egypt simply to unearth relics that they could steal and sell.

Learning the Lingo

Of the scholars who worked to give the world a better understanding of ancient Egypt, one of the foremost was a French linguist named Champollion. After years of intensive study, he was able to crack the code of ancient Egyptian "picture writing" or hieroglyphics.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 80-09

Where do Sherpas live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 Canada

2 Nepal

3 Sweden

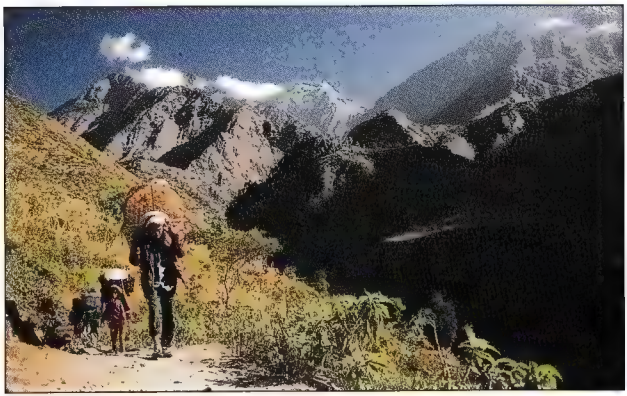
Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Sherpas

Known for their physical adaptation to high altitudes, Sherpas, native people of Nepal, often serve as guides and team members on mountaineering expeditions.

2 Sherpas live in Nepal.



© Ph. Desabre / Explorer

The word *sherpa* means "people of the east" in the Tibetan language.

Nepal is a mountainous country in the heart of the Himalayas. Generations of Sherpas have lived and worked in this high-altitude region, and over time they have become physically adapted to life at high altitudes. Air pressure that would make a lowlander dizzy or nauseous doesn't affect the Sherpas.

Working Life

Traditionally, Sherpas have raised cattle and yaks and tended farms in the lower valleys of the Himalayas. Today, many Sherpas work in the tourism industry, leading groups of tourists on trekking adventures in the mountains.

Tibetan Culture

Though they live in Nepal today, the Sherpa people migrated there from Tibet in the 17th century. Most Sherpas are Tibetan Buddhists and they speak a dialect of the Tibetan language.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 81-08

Where did early civilizations make canoes?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. North America
2. South America
3. Throughout the world

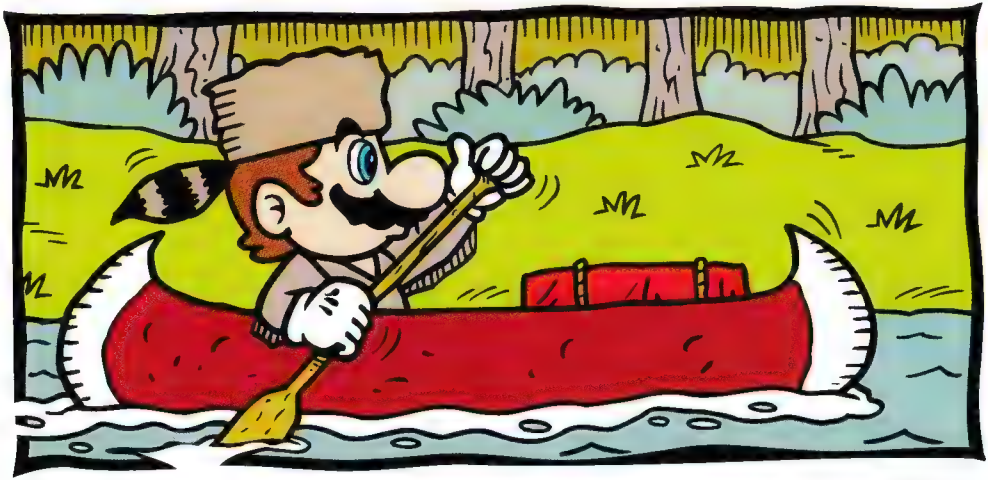


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Canoes

The word canoe is derived from a Carib Indian word. Native people in the Caribbean fashioned long thin boats from hollowed trees. The boats were called *canaoa*.

3 Canoes were made by early civilizations throughout the world.

© M. Monnard / Explorer

Primitive cultures still use canoes for transportation.

Once the tree was cut down, the Indians used sharp stones to carve out the center of the trunk. Sometimes they burned away the wood using hot coals. The heat not only cleared out the hollow, it also forced the sap in the wood to gel and make the boat watertight.

Then they shaped the outside of the trunk until it was pointed at both ends. This style of canoe is known as a dugout. Relics of dugout canoes have been found all over the world, from Europe to Asia to South America.

Framework

North American Indians sometimes made dugouts. They also crafted canoes by building wood frames and covering them with birch bark. These canoes were much lighter than dugouts, making them easier to transport.

In other cultures, canoes were made from a frame of wood or bone covered with animal skins.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 82-16
Printed in USA

What is a calumet?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. A Navajo ceremonial blanket
2. A Sioux headdress
3. A Native American peace pipe

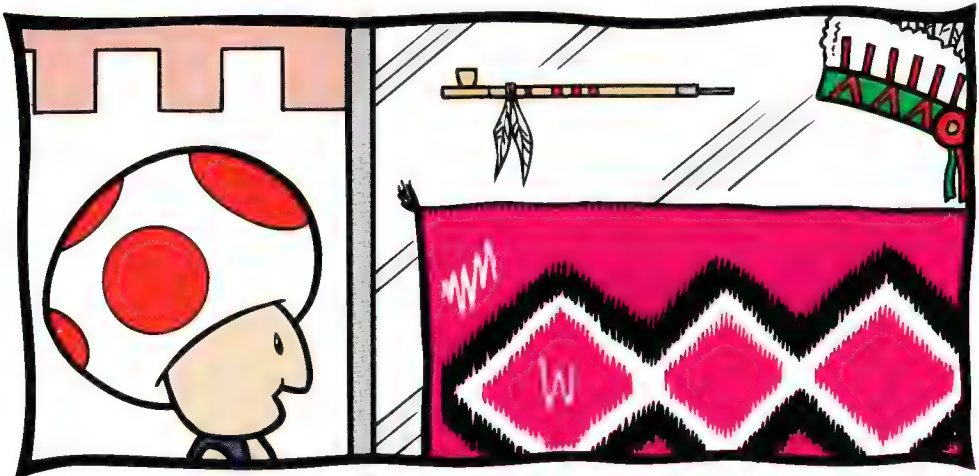


Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Calumet

The name calumet was attached to the Native American peace pipe by French-Canadian missionaries. It means straw or reed, and it refers to the pipe's long stem.

3 A calumet is a Native American peace pipe.

© Mary Evans / Explorer

Calumet ceremonies, in which a calumet or peace pipe was smoked by everyone in the group, were held to celebrate peace pacts.

The calumet was an important part of rituals and ceremonies among the tribes of the Great Plains, especially the Sioux and Pawnee. It was also used by some eastern tribes, such as the Iroquois.

The stems of the pipes were generally made of reed or ash wood. The bowls were fashioned from clay or stone. Usually the pipes were decorated as well—trimmed with feathers, hair, and other items, depending on the tribe and the ceremony for which the pipe was used.

Sending Signals

Smoke from the pipe was believed to have spiritual significance. As it rose into the air, toward the Great Spirit of creation, it was believed to carry the smokers' requests for peace or success. Calumet ceremonies were accompanied by dancing and other rituals.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions. USA D3 054 84-19
Printed in USA

Which traditionally accompany Native American dancing?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Drums, flute, and rattles
2. Mandolin and guitar
3. Horns, tambourine, and guitar

Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Ceremonial Dancing

Dances are part of traditional Native American religious and social ceremonies. Today, most Native American communities perform dances on festivals and special occasions.

1 Drums, flute and rattles accompany Native American dancing.

© A. Thomas / Explorer

In modern Native American communities, dances are performed as part of cultural festivals and religious ceremonies.

Native American tribes performed ceremonial dances to ensure success in battle or in a hunt. Dances were also performed seasonally to celebrate events such as the harvest. And they were part of rituals, such as the induction of members into elite tribal societies. Tribes in trouble used dance as part of a ritual asking the gods for help, such as protection against disease or famine. Usually these dances of prayer were led by medicine men or religious leaders of the tribe.

Corn Dances

Farming communities, such as the Pueblo and the Creek, staged elaborate Corn Festivals to celebrate the harvest each year. For the Creek, a native tribe of the southeastern U.S., the green corn dance held in celebration of an early harvest, was the most important ritual of the year.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 84-20
Printed in USA

Where do the Oyampi live?

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. French Guiana
2. Morocco
3. Taiwan

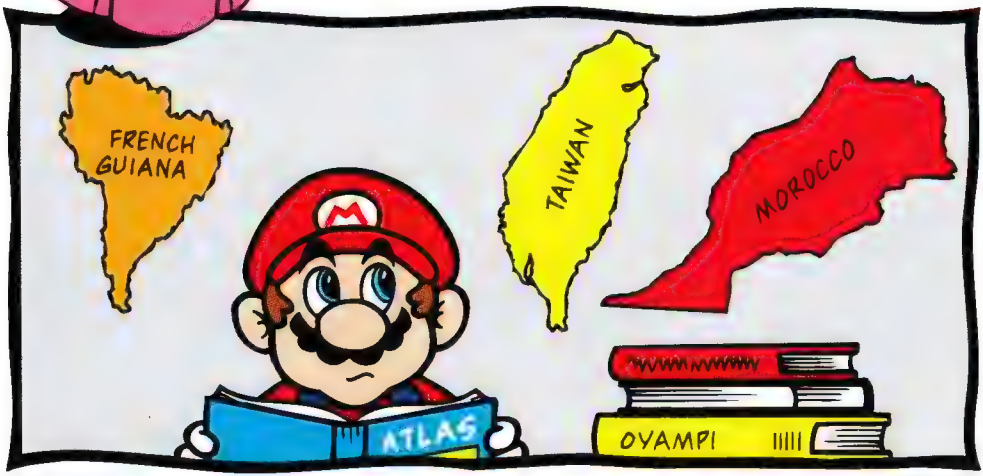


Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

French Guiana

The Oyampi, native people of French Guiana, live along the Oyapock River, which separates the South American nations of French Guiana and Brazil.

1 The Oyampi are native people of French Guiana.

© M Moisnard / Explorer

The Oyampi live in French Guiana along the Oyapock River. Tourists may travel by canoe on the river, and visit some Oyampi settlements.

As its name indicates, French Guiana is governed by the French government.

Colonial Claim

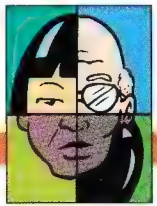
French explorers arrived in French Guiana in 1604. The dense jungle was suffocatingly hot and humid, and filled with dangerous animals and insects. By the 1700s, France was using French Guiana as a prison. Devil's Island, just off the coast to the north, remained a prison until the 1940s.

Local Flavor

In modern French Guiana, primitive tribes, such as the Oyampi, live as they have for centuries. On the other hand, the town of Kourou is the headquarters of the French Space Research Center, so it's full of scientists and technical labs. The country's capital, Cayenne, is best known for the spicy red pepper that bears its name.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 86-15

Which country uses currency called yuan?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. China
2. Thailand
3. Kuwait

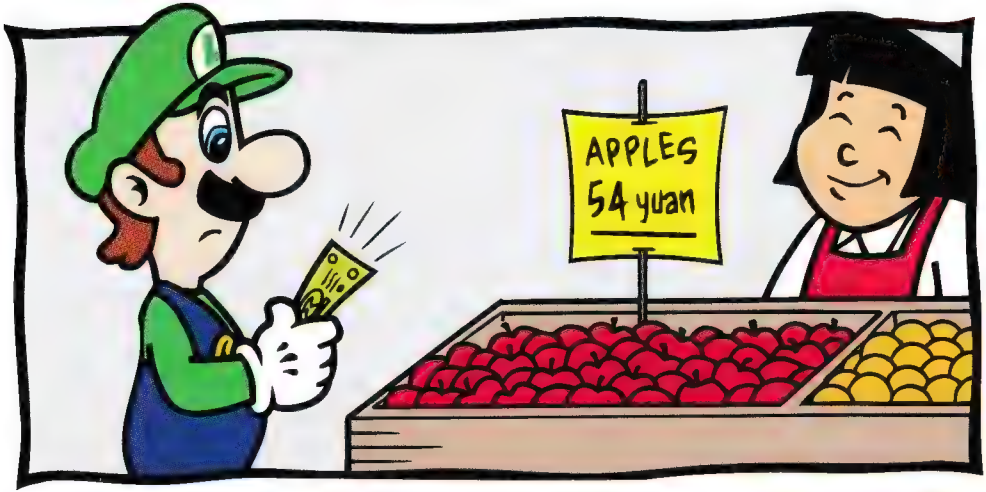


Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

China

Chinese currency includes 1, 2, 5, and 10 yuan notes. A typical Chinese worker earns 75 to 100 yuan per month. That's a little more than 15 to 20 U.S. dollars.

1 The currency of China is yuan.

© Berenguer / Jerrican

Beijing, China's capital, has more bicycles than any city on Earth—more than 7 million! Most people ride their bikes to work. Throughout the city are bicycle parking lots, like this one, where people park their bikes while they shop or work.

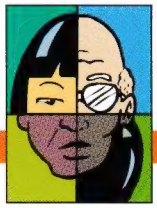
Though this seems like very little, the cost of living—rent, food, and clothing—is relatively low. So, working people in China generally can survive without too much trouble. Its very common for both parents in a family to work outside the home. Grandparents—who often live with the family—take care of the babies and the kids after school.

Just for Fun

People of all ages in China love sports, especially volleyball and basketball. In public parks people join in pickup games during their lunch breaks. Strolling through a park in a Chinese city such as Beijing or Guangzhou, you'll also see people practicing T'ai Chi Ch'uan exercises. These graceful movements look like slow-motion dances. Everyone does them, from little kids to their great-grandparents.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 86-17
Printed in USA

Who were the Moors?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1. Asian nomads
2. Medieval Arabic conquerors
3. Prehistoric North American tribes

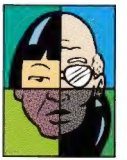
Illustration: Gary Fields

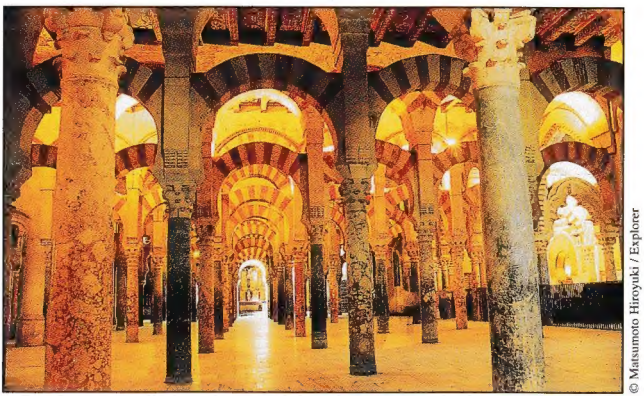
©1997 Nintendo

Moors

The Moors were Muslims from North Africa. They conquered Spain in the 8th century and kept control for about 800 years.

2 The Moors were medieval Arabic conquerors.





© Matsumoto Hiroyuki / Explorer

In Cordoba, Spain, are many beautiful Moorish buildings. Among them is the Mezquita, once the primary mosque, or place of worship, in the Moorish city. When the Moors were forced out of Spain, the Mezquita (shown here) was converted to a Catholic cathedral.

The Moors came from the region of Africa that includes present-day Morocco and Algeria. In addition to bringing Islam to Europe, they brought new political systems, customs, foods, and art and architecture. Many buildings built in the Moorish style still exist in Spain today.

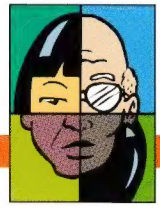
Arch Builders

The most recognizable features of Moorish architecture are horseshoe arches, vaulted ceilings, and the extensive use of tiled mosaics. Often the arches were constructed in double rows, and they were decorated with color and pattern. They were used as supporting structures and as window frames. The high ceilings were arched and rounded, or vaulted.

The tiled mosaics were highly colorful and intricate—often including verses from the Koran, the Islamic holy book.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA
Printed in USA
D3 054 88-08

In South American cultures, who performs stick dances?



PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

1 Men

2 Women

3 Children

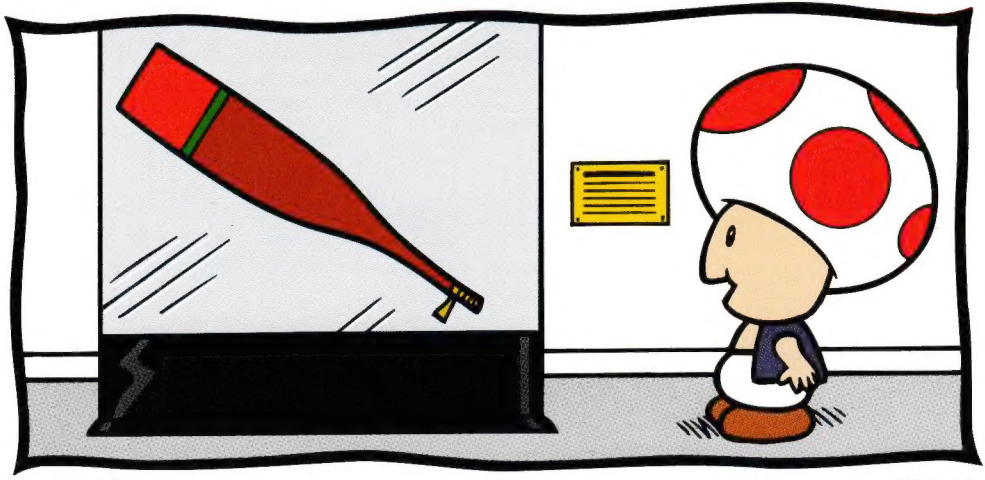


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Stick Dances

In most traditional stick dances, the stick symbolizes a weapon. Stick dances are generally performed by men.

1 Men perform stick dances.

© Len Sirman

In combat dances, the dancers—all male—form two opposing lines. The dances usually include some form of mock battles in which the sticks symbolize weapons.

Stick dances are part of cultures around the world, from Asia to Europe to North and South America.

War Dance

In many cases, the sticks symbolize weapons, such as swords; and the dances were traditionally done to inspire the men before battle. Today, these "combat dances" are performed mainly as cultural traditions on holidays and festivals.

Stick With Me

Sticks also were commonly used as props in dances. In some Native American dances, dancers who portrayed elderly characters in story-telling dances carried or leaned on sticks.

Sometimes sticks are used as percussion instruments. Striking the sticks against the ground or against each other creates a beat for the dance. Beating the ground with sticks, or dibbing, is done in an old English style of folk dancing called Morris dancing.

MCMXCVII © Atlas Editions, USA D3 054 88-09
Printed in USA